

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 936.—VOL. XXXIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

TURKISH DIFFICULTIES.

MODERN statesmanship lives from hand to mouth. It takes no heed for the morrow, and is essentially a thing of the day and the day's expedients. To cobble and patch, rather than to reform and

renovate, seems to be its object. Richelieu but expressed the feelings of his class when he said, "After me the Deluge!" and many a statesman since his time has repeated the selfish phrase, and acted as if it were the quintessence of worldly wisdom, and the true secret of government. Yet, although such is the instinct

of the great Sovereigns of Europe, and of those who govern in their names, the condition of the Turkish empire has become so critical since the close of the late war that statesmen actually begin to express alarm lest it should break up suddenly before their eyes, and they should be compelled, in con-



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—THE GREAT HALL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 269.

sequence, to do what they most dislike—to let mere expediency go; and instead of squaring their actions by it, to inaugurate a bolder system; to define a great policy and to act upon it. Kingdoms and empires are generally a long time in dying. To be two hundred years in a moribund condition is natural in an empire that may have lived for a thousand. Such slow dissolutions seldom create much inquietude in the minds of spectators. Richelieu's philosophy is ever upon their tongues to encourage them in their indifference. *Laissez-faire* is their idol, and they set it up and worship it. By letting things alone, they have grown old and have become respected. By never looking beyond the morrow, they have saved themselves the trouble that always overtakes enthusiasts and busy philosophers, who fancy themselves wiser than their time. In great national affairs they have found that remedies are generally worse than diseases. Like physicians, they have sucked the knobs of their canes, looked wise, and done nothing. But, judging from all present indications, this comfortable state of affairs is drawing to a close as regards the Turkish Empire. It would almost appear that the cumbrous carcass has not sufficient vitality to justify the belief that it will continue dying for a much longer period. The "sick man" was very sick when the late Emperor Nicholas made his premature attempt to obtain possession of the inheritance. The efforts of the patient to escape the murder, and of his English and French friends to prevent the wrong, seem to have had no other effect than to exasperate the malady and to increase the debility of the sufferer. It looks not as if a hundred, or even fifty, years would be requisite to wind up the European affairs of the Sultans, and transfer their dominions to the original races who held the soil before a single Turk found a footing on this side of the Bosphorus; but as if three or four, or, at most, half-a-dozen, summers would suffice for the consummation. The rulers of the earth are annoyed and alarmed; and *laissez-faire* seems in their eyes almost as dangerous and unstatesmanlike a policy as direct intervention.

The late Sultan was well aware of the weakness of his position, and endeavoured, with a clearness of intellect and a strength of will that have never been sufficiently appreciated, to retard the catastrophe. He saw the power derived by the nations and Sovereigns of Europe from the advancing civilisation of our time, and not only strove to regenerate the Turks by the introduction of steam and the printing-press, but by the infusion of Western ideas of morals and politics. Yet, wise as he was, he miscalculated his own strength and the aptitude and temper of his people. He miscalculated also the force of their religious fanaticism. And when he died, in the midst of his work, he knew but too well that his efforts had proved unavailing in some respects, and mischievous in others. Sultan Mahmoud left his Empire weaker and more divided than he found it. He had introduced change into Turkey without introducing improvement. He had meddled, but he had not reconstructed. He had offended old friends and supporters without gaining new. A Christian kingdom had grown out of one of his Pachalics, and a rebellious vassal in Egypt had become a more powerful Sovereign than himself, and was maintained in an anomalous and quasi-independent Vice-royalty by the efforts of States which arrogated to themselves the title of the best friends of the Turkish Empire. Under the present Sultan all the weaknesses left by Mahmoud have increased. European science is proved to be useless to the Mahometans, who hate science, because it comes to them from Christians. The printing-press confers no benefits upon a people who believe, with Caliph Omar, that the only book requisite is the Koran. The Sultan, weak and irresolute, though well-meaning, and with little or no capacity for government, thinks but of his own ease, and has surrendered himself to all the debasing influences and enervating luxuries of the Harem. He has no delight but in boundless self-indulgence and profusion. He wastes his revenues by building palaces of a greater magnificence than are possessed by any Sovereign in Europe; palaces that are not needed, and which it is impossible that he can inhabit. He wastes sums still greater in the purchase of pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, and the most costly jewellery that Paris or London can produce, to lavish upon the beautiful and silly Sultanas amidst whom he passes his days and nights. Every Pacha exercising power beyond two days' journey of Constantinople acts as if he were an independent Sovereign, and scorns to pay over to the chief authority the revenue that he has wrung by fire and sword from his unhappy provinces. A large Turkish army is maintained both in Europe and in Asia; but as it not unfrequently happens that months, and sometimes years, elapse without its receiving pay or allowances, it takes the law into its own hands, and subsists by a tolerated, if not licensed, system of brigandage and plunder. Add to all these sources of weakness the disgust of the fanatical Mussulmans in every part of his empire,—that the Vicegerent of the Prophet has accepted aid from the infidel,—that he is maintained on the throne by the detested Giaour,—and that England and France are in consequence of this feeling more unpopular in Turkey than Russia itself; and we have a painful, but unfortunately too correct, picture of the Turkish empire. The Czar Nicholas was not a hundredth part so formidable an enemy to Turkey as the corruption of its own officials, and the arrogance and stupidity of its own people—a people who exist in Europe but are not of it—who are surrounded by civilisation, but remain utterly incapable of appreciating its benefits.

What is to be done? No one seems to know. But such is the feeling of discouragement that pervades intelligent people, at the impotent and unsatisfactory conclusion of the late war, and at the apparent uselessness of every attempt to uphold Turkey as a part of the great European commonwealth, that we doubt if the Czar Alexander II. were suddenly to inaugurate the policy of his father, and make a dash upon Constantinople, whether the States of Western Europe would trouble themselves further about the catastrophe than to insist upon a share in the partition of the plunder. But, although no one can say what is to be done, it is evident that Europe can never be truly at rest or at peace while a State remains within its limits rich enough to excite the cupidity of its neighbours, and weak enough to trouble their repose by its death agonies. And

while neither action nor inaction, neither a bold policy nor a cowardly *laissez-faire*, seems applicable to the circumstances or to the capacities of European statesmanship to deal with them, the play plays itself out—the crash occurs—and the "deluge" that all statesmen love to bequeath to their successors bursts upon the present generation. All men can see that a storm is brewing in the East. No man can see how the evil is to be avoided, or turned to account for ultimate good. Happily for the people of our island of Britain, we have little to fear from this or other convulsions of the Continent. Our own house is in order. We require no territory at the expense of any one, and our influence is as large as we desire. Yet, come when it will, the final dissolution of the Turkish Empire is an event of which we can scarcely hope to escape all the consequences.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

M. FOULD has been summoned to Biarritz from Vichy, and the Minister of Public Works has also been called to the Imperial residence, in order, it is supposed, to consult with the Emperor on the subject of the works to be carried out in the port of Bayonne. It appears that their Majesties indulge frequently in the edifying spectacle of bull-fights at the latter town.

The departure of the Prince Napoleon for Algeria is put off till towards the end of October. The Prince has directed much of his attention of late to the question of the cantonnement of the Arabs and the precise limits of their territorial property, and has published in the *Moniteur* a well-digested and intelligent report on the subject.

Some of the Government engineers are gone to Algeria for the purpose of preparing the ground for the erection of the palace to be built for the Prince-Minister, who, among other benefits gained with immense difficulty and resolution for the colony, has obtained the all-important one of having its ports declared free. On Saturday the Prince gave, at his hôtel in the Champs Elysées, a grand dinner to General M'Mahon in honour of his being named Commander of the Military Forces of Algeria. Prince Jérôme, who is a great frequenter of Havre, has presented to the Musée there a charming picture by Gérard, "Les Forcherons," and, it is said, he is going to have a bust executed in marble of the Empress for the same purpose.

All Paris is now at Baden, where, besides the races, amusements of all sorts attract not only the Parisians, but the pleasure-seekers of England and Germany as well.

A soirée was given for the benefit of the sufferers from the fire at Heidelberg, to which Vivier, Méry, the Princess Rumbold-Labanoff, the Countess Kaleris, &c., lent the assistance of their remarkable talents in music, acting, &c., and realised no less a sum than 6000 francs.

Amateurs of art will be glad to learn that the daughter of Ary Scheffer, together with some of the intimate friends of the illustrious artist, have decided upon gathering together as many of his works as they can contrive to obtain for the time, and to exhibit the collection.

The Imperial *chasses* are preparing with much vigour, and the official world and the world of the Court are anxiously looking out for the presentation of the hunting-button, which confers on the happy possessor the privilege of being present at all the hunting-parties, and of being the guest of their Majesties at all the Imperial châteaux where these are appointed. For these parties a uniform of green and gold, with cocked-hat, is worn by ladies as well as gentlemen; and so proud are the former of the distinction—to say nothing of the latter—that not only those who follow the *chasse* on horseback, but even those who go to the rendezvous in carriages, appear attired therein.

A double marriage is to unite the families of some of the victims of the massacre at Jedda. Not only is Mlle. Eveillard, daughter of the French Consul, to become the wife of M. Emerat, but her brother, a Lieutenant in the Navy, is engaged to M. Emerat's sister. M. de Turgot, late Ambassador to the Court of Spain, is named Envoy to Switzerland.

The question of the advantages to be obtained, in the event of a war with England, by the purchase of the *Leviathan* for the transport of troops, is not a little discussed here. By some the whole affair is treated altogether as a *canard*, but others insist upon the probability of such a purchase, and with such an intention. The opinion of some of the best-informed persons in France, however, is decidedly against the chances of a war.

Attempts have lately been made in various quarters, at Maubeuge especially, to harass the Protestants, who are numerous in that direction, and to prevent the colportage of Protestant bibles; in consequence of complaints made on the subject, however, M. Leon Chevreau, Préfet of La Sarthe, has issued a circular authorising their distribution.

The Gymnase has a new piece, "Il faut que Jeunesse se paie," by M. Leon Goylau;—another specimen of the *Demi-monde* and *Lionne* *Pauvre* school, but with still more highly-coloured details.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes the following despatch from Baron Gros to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

TIENTSIN, July 7, 1858.

The Treaty between France and China was signed on the 27th of June; the Emperor of China ratified it on the 3rd of July. China is opened to Christianity and the commerce of the West. Diplomatic agents, with their families, may fix their residence in Peking. The Allies and four Plenipotentiaries will quit Tientsin to-day or to-morrow.

Count and the Countess de Moray have arrived at Biarritz on a visit to their Majesties.

The Emperor, accompanied by his Excellency the Count Walewski, the Prefect of the Landes, the Prince de la Moskowa, Colonel Favé, and M. Mocquard, made an excursion on Saturday last to the Orx marshes, lying in the middle of the Landes. It is known that, after the signing of the Treaty of Paris, his Majesty, wishing to acknowledge the services of Count Walewski and give him a special mark of satisfaction, made him a present of these marshes. But, as their drainage would require a considerable outlay, the Emperor, previous to making over the property to the Count, undertook to defray the expense himself, so that an act of munificence might not entail an onerous charge on the donee. At Cape Breton the Emperor found the chief engineer and the engineer in ordinary of the department, who exhibited to him plans the execution of which would give to the numerous mariners of this locality the means of carrying on their fishing with greater security than heretofore on these coasts, and protect many estates of private individuals from liability to the yearly inundations. As the expense would be a trifle in comparison with so advantageous a result, the Emperor promised that the works should commence immediately.

A commission has been appointed to trace the passage through life of the Great Napoleon, and every house inhabited by him on his road to the Tuileries is to be marked by an inscription bearing the date of its occupation by him. The first thus proved is No. 5, Quai

de Conti, where the following inscription is about to be put up:—"Historical Souvenir, No. 1795. The Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, on his leaving the school of Brienne, inhabited a room on the fifth story of this house."

The rains which have recently fallen are reported to have been of service to the vines, and the warm weather which has succeeded has hastened the vintage, which now promises to be better than was at one time expected, though not equal to last year. In some districts the crops are estimated at a fifth less.

"We are assured," says the *Union*, "that the French Government intends to leave in the waters of China all the gun-boats now collected there, together with a corps of marines, until the treaty concluded at Tien-Tsing shall be completely executed."

SPAIN.

Their Majesties have been received at Corunna with every demonstration of loyalty. They have inaugurated the railroad, and visited the public works. On the evening of the 6th they held a drawing-room; and on the following morning they set out for Santiago.

The squadron reviewed by the Queen at Ferrol consisted of the frigates *Perla* and *Petronila*; the steamers *Pizarro*, *Ulloa*, *Isabella-Catolica*, and *Santa*; and the ship of the line *El Rey Francisco de Asis*.

Several of the journals assert that an expedition against the Riff pirates will take place very shortly.

The new system of tactics for the cavalry, drawn up by General Manuel de la Concha, have been approved of.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin, of the 13th inst., announce the return of Baron Manteuffel, President of the Council, to the Prussian capital, from his tour in Silesia. It is reported that the Chambers will be convoked in a few days, and the Regency of the Prince of Prussia declared. This done, there will be a dissolution and general election. It is said that an interview which Dr. Boeger, the King's physician, had with the Prince of Prussia has hastened the decision. Dr. Boeger frankly declared that there was no hope of the King's complete restoration to health.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna the construction of six fortified towers for the defence of the city has been commenced. They form a semicircle on the right bank of the Danube, and at one of their extremities is Mount Loaberg, not far from the arsenal, and, on the other, the fort of Mount Kahlenberg. A bridge, to be constructed over the Danube, is to be defended by two *têtes-de-pont*.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The *Frankfort Journal* publishes the text of the declaration made by M. de Bulow at the sitting of the German Diet on the 9th, in the name of the Danish Government.

The general tenor of the declaration is decidedly conciliatory, and M. de Bulow is invested with great power by his Government for proceeding to a solution of the question, on the basis of the negotiations proposed by the Danish declarations of the 26th of March and the 15th of July in the present year.

The declaration has been referred to the united Commissioners.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has just nominated a commission charged to inspect the fortified places of the Russo-Turkish frontier, and to superintend their repair. The commission consists of nine distinguished officers, and is presided over by Selim Pacha, General of Division, Governor of the Engineering School. It is principally to visit the following places:—Bai-Bout, or Baibourdi, to the north-west of Erzeroum, near which are the copper mines of Maaden, belonging to the Imperial Cannon Foundry; Erzindjan, on the Euphrates, an important strategical point; Kars, celebrated for its defence in 1828 and 1855, a position of great importance; Bayazid, which commands the road to Teheran, and the inhabitants of which carry on extensive business with Georgia and Persia; Van, defended by a crenelated wall and by a strong citadel on a steep rock, and one of the most curious towns of all Armenia; and lastly Ani, on the Arpatchai, which fell into the hands of the Greeks in 1045, and was captured from them by the Turks in 1071.

The economical reform of the finances inaugurated by the Sultan Abdul Medjid is being carried out with much activity. His Imperial Majesty went in person to the Porte to attend the reading of the second Imperial Hatt, denouncing the extravagance of the Palace as well as the public functionaries, and ordering, under the severest penalties, the suppression of useless expenditure and the introduction of economy. But few were prepared to see this general condemnation of extravagance followed so closely by an energetic practical application.

There is a private staircase in the old seraglio reserved for the use of the Sultan, and leading to the State rooms where the high functionaries on such occasions are awaiting his arrival. These latter were assembled when the Sultan made his appearance among them, and, scarcely leaving time for the usual obeisances, began a philippic against his brother-in-law Mehmed Ali, the Capudan Pacha, and his four sons-in-law, three of whom were present as members of the Council, and one as Minister of Commerce. He upbraided them in the strongest possible terms for their extravagance; above all his brother-in-law, whom he accused of abusing his position to commit and encourage every kind of disorder, and to conceal the real state of things from the Sultan. He then assured the Grand Vizier of his support, but enjoined him to introduce the strictest economy, without any regard to persons, promising to do the same himself.

Two days after, his brother-in-law and all his four sons-in-law were dismissed from their places, and Mehmed Kibrisi, named Capudan Pacha, and Hushdi Pacha, formerly Grand Master of Artillery, President of the Tanzimat, in his stead. Mahmoud Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, was appointed at the same time Minister of Commerce, in the place of Ali Ghalib, the Sultan's son-in-law. Nizeb Pacha, the Master of the Ceremonies, was unceremoniously dismissed.

But this is not all. An order has been issued that none of the Palace ladies are to go out shopping, and all merchants have, according to the Hatt, been warned not to lend money or goods under any circumstances. A large quantity of jewels bought on credit have been returned, with a fair compensation to those who furnished them, so that the price of diamonds, which had risen lately to a fabulous height, has fallen considerably. All the buildings which can remain without being destroyed by the approaching rains have been stopped, and those which cannot, are to be covered in temporarily, and then likewise deferred for better times. The commission named to inquire into the expenditure and debts of the palace and civil list have likewise not been idle, and have come on the traces of the most impudent peculations. All those who approach the Sultan say that he is quite another man. He who was conspicuous above all, for the mildness and indolence of his character has become active and energetic. He shows himself master for the first time.

M. HENRI DE PENE, the contributor to the Paris *Figaro*, who was so dangerously wounded by Lieutenant Hyenne in the duel near Versailles about four months ago, has taken up the pen again, and writes a letter to the Brussels journal, *Le Nord*, from the baths of Naheim in Germany. M. de Pene states that he has completely recovered from his wounds, and is now restored to perfect health.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is becoming a subject of much attention and discussion. Amongst the plans in connection with its colonisation is a gigantic scheme for the establishment of a telegraph from Canada to the western seaboard, which "shall prove the forerunner of the Great Pacific Railway, and the means, in part, of opening up the vast and yet unoccupied territory east of the Rocky Mountains." The route, says its projector, may be shortly described as follows:—Fort William to Red River, say 600 miles; Red River to Fairford (or Lake Winnipeg), say 130; Fairford to Cumberland station, say 170; Cumberland to Nepowewin, 200; Nepowewin by the N. Saskatchewan, or Battle River, to the Puncbowell Pass on the Rocky Mountains, 600; altogether 1600 miles. The cost of materials and conveyance he estimates at £25,000. Timber for the posts would be found on the spot, and living trees would probably answer the purposes for hundreds of miles. The whole cost from first to last he sets down at "£33,000, about one-third of the first cost of a line-of-battle ship."

INDIA.

The Calcutta and Bombay mails have arrived. The dates are Calcutta, August 8; and Bombay, August 19.

The following heads of intelligence are from the *Overland Bombay Times* :—

Sir Hope Grant's force reached Fyzabad on the 29th of July, and occupied it without opposition, the rebels having retreated before their advance. Rajah Maun Sing joined the British camp at Fyzabad on the 30th of July, and order was being rapidly restored in the city and its neighbourhood. On the 4th of August a force was about to start for Sultanpore, to disperse the rebels congregated there, under Mahomed Hossein.

General Roberts, after a laborious pursuit of the fugitive rebels in Kotana, encountered them on the 9th and 18th of August, and completely dispersed them, with severe loss. On the last occasion, at Kotarca, he captured four brass guns, with ammunition, &c. A force had marched from Ahmedabad to intercept the advance of fugitives into Guzerat.

Behar continues in a state of chronic disorder, and the rebels at the time occupied the Grand Trunk Road, cutting off our communication with Calcutta. They were soon dislodged, however, and vigorous measures are being adopted to restore order in the province.

The Governor-General and Sir Colin Campbell are at Allahabad, and Lady Canning is on her way thither from Calcutta.

Lord Harris has been seriously ill at Ootacamund, having at one time lost the use of his limbs; but his Lordship is gradually recovering his health, and is again able to attend to public business. Sir Patrick Grant still continues to reside at the Neigherries.

Lord Elphinstone has left Dapoorie, on a short visit to Ahmednager, where he will remain about a week. Sir Henry Somerset is at Poona.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress have been travelling in the heart of the old provinces, and gathering, remarks the Polish correspondent of a Liberal paper, "the tribute of respect and love so richly due to them by their grateful people." The fair of Nijni Novogorod, which has just been visited by the Emperor and Empress, was, on the whole, a very good one. Large sales of all descriptions of goods, and especially of silk, were effected.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 5th inst. announce some meditated changes in the Government. General Rostowizow is to have the Home Department in the place of M. de Lanskoi, who will be intrusted with the presidency of a section of the Council of the Empire. The Grand Duke Nicholas will have the control of the establishments of military instruction. The Grand Duke will be assisted by General Ignatiev, who will be replaced by General Baronow as Governor of St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff will retire definitively from the Governorship of Poland, which will be given to Prince Bariatinski, at present Governor of the Caucasus. The Caucasus will be placed under Archduke Michel, with General Kotzebue for Adjunct. Prince Zouwarow will be appointed Governor of Moscow instead of M. de Zakrewski. The government of the Baltic provinces, vacated by the Prince, will be intrusted to Baron de Lieven.

The Grand Duke Constantine, High Admiral of Russia, has directed a communication to be made to the Life-boat Institution, soliciting its co-operation to provide, at the expense of the Russian Government, life-boats on the society's plan for the coasts of the Gulf of Finland. A special meeting of the institution has been accordingly convened to consider this important communication, at which it was decided to render every possible assistance to the Russian Admiralty in carrying out this benevolent scheme.

A St. Petersburg letter mentions the explosion of 1200 pounds (69,000 lb.) of gunpowder, which was undergoing the operation of being dried in the large powder manufactory of Okhta, about six miles from that capital. All the premises were destroyed; more than one hundred persons were killed, and a still greater number more or less wounded. All the windows of a large convent on the left bank of the Neva, opposite to the village of Okhta were broken, and the report of the explosion was heard at Pavlovsk, a distance of twenty-five miles.

There are a great many Jews in Poland; indeed, it is calculated, one third of the race, and a majority of them are paupers. By an Imperial ukase published on the 5th instant in the official *Gazette* of Poland, Alexander II. extends his generosity to the children of Israel. A Rabbinical school is to be established at the public cost in the city of Warsaw, where the future Rabbis and secular teachers of the Jews are to be instructed in the various sciences of modern Europe. The Jews are represented in the council of the school; but the superintendent will be a Russian official of the Greek faith. The teachers are to be chosen from both confessions, Jews being expressly permitted to act not only as instructors of the Jewish faith and Hebrew learning, but to participate in communicating the different branches of secular knowledge.

UNITED STATES.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the British residents of New York was held on the 30th ult., in Niblo's Saloon, to commemorate the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, presided.

The yellow fever at New Orleans is still very bad, if not increasing in virulence. On the 30th ult.—the last date—the deaths were 92.

A new gold-field has been discovered in Western Kansas, of which the following is the latest news:—"Considerable excitement exists in Lawrence and Kansas City in consequence of recent arrivals from the gold regions of Pike's Peak, confirming the existence of ore in abundance in that locality. The company which went from Lawrence in June had met with good success. The gold found is similar to that of Frazer River and California. Mr. Richards, who arrived at Kansas City on the 28th ult., reports that, with very little prospecting, satisfactory amounts were obtained. Two men, with inferior implements, washed out 600 dollars in one week, in a small stream, fifty miles from Pike's Peak. A second Frazer River excitement is apprehended."

A letter from our special correspondent at Salt Lake City (says the *New York Herald*), written on the 30th of July, states that an election for members of the Territorial Legislature and county officers was to take place on the 3rd of August. Of course the straight out Mormons are largely in the majority; but nevertheless the Gentile residents had, for the first time in the history of Utah local politics, nominated a ticket, composed partly of Mormons and partly of Gentiles—Orson Hyde heading the list of candidates for representatives. Brigham Young's financial affairs appear to be in a sad plight. The prophet has heretofore induced the people to give up their gold and silver, and receive in exchange notes of the Deseret Currency Association. The Gentile merchants, however, refused to take these notes, thus causing them to depreciate; and the Mormon leaders finally also repudiated their own drafts. The Indian tribes in Utah are becoming troublesome. It is believed that they have been incited to insubordination by the Mormons for the purpose of diverting the attention of the army from themselves.

The *Echo*, a slave-brig, captured by the United States man-of-war *Dolphin*, arrived at Charleston on the 27th ult. in charge of a prize crew. The affair had created considerable excitement in that city.—When the *Dolphin's* cutter boarded the *Echo*, the officers and crew of the *Echo* were found to be twenty in number, half of them Americans and half Spaniards. The slaves were 327 in number, the number when they left Africa having been 470, showing a loss during the voyage of forty days of 143. The excitement and amazement among the poor creatures when they saw their late masters in irons was intense. The filth and stench of the vessel are represented as being perfectly horrible. Shortly after the *Echo's* arrival the Africans were landed and placed in charge of the United States Marshal. The Government was preparing to take active measures for the restoration of the poor creatures to their native shores.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE chapter of the past in India is closed; the future opens upon us under altogether new auspices—a future full of mighty import both to the millions at home and the millions in India, and to the prestige of the British name throughout the world. There is much to be done by the new Council—which has superseded the old Company;—indeed, almost every institution, civil, military, and financial, will have to be re-organised before the Imperial rule can be said to be fairly established. May success attend their labours!

In the observations we are now about to make we shall restrict ourselves within comparatively narrow limits; we shall omit all reference to many matters deeply affecting the future government of India, and with which the Imperial authority will necessarily have to deal—as the new military organisation by which our hold of India is to be maintained, the reforms necessary in the judicial system, and the numerous perplexing questions in connection with matters of religion and education. Passing over all these, we shall confine ourselves, for the present, to a consideration of the physical resources of these territories, upon which the people depend for the necessities of life, and the Government for its revenue.

The chief source of the East India Company's revenue has been land, the contributions being collected more in the shape of rent than as a tax. There is great disparity in the mode of tenure in different parts; but in all the actual cultivator is equally oppressed—ground to the earth by his taskmasters, who in Madras and Bombay are generally the Company's agents, and in Bengal the zemindars or middlemen. Great abuses, and consequent great misery, were known to exist under this system of merciless exaction; but until twenty years ago nothing was done or attempted for their mitigation. Then a very little was done. In Bombay the Government demand was fixed for thirty years, instead of fluctuating annually; and in Madras it was conceded that "no land should be more heavily taxed in consequence of its being applied to the cultivation of a more valuable description of produce," and that "no ryot should be required to pay an additional tax (or rent) for his land in consideration of improvements made by himself." These very concessions, which the ex-Directors make much boast of in a pamphlet recently put forth by them, entitled "Memorandum of the Improvements in the Administration of India during the last Thirty Years," serve but to throw the stronger light upon the cruel features of the system which had so long existed, and which they partially mitigated. Still, the sole object of the tax-assessors was to get as much from the poor ryot as he could possibly pay and survive to do his daily labour; and, when they got all that was to be got, to remit the rest of the claim. The other two principal sources of revenue were the salt monopoly and the opium trade, both highly objectionable on grounds of morality and humanity. Their existence is the more to be deprecated as, by a proper administration of the resources of the country, they might have been dispensed with.

It is not a little startling to find that three centuries ago, before the introduction of the European element into India, the revenues of the Great Mogul were estimated at £36,000,000, his subjects being well fed, industrious, and contented; whilst the East India Company, holding more extensive territories, have had great difficulty in wringing twenty millions from a population abjectly wretched and unmistakably disaffected. Now, where a revenue chiefly consists of payments in the shape of land-tax or rent, this falling off clearly indicates a neglect of the cultivation of the soil, or a failure of the means necessary for the purpose. Accordingly, we find that the surface of the country in India is covered with remains of tanks and other works of irrigation, which the native rulers in olden time constructed, but which have since been suffered to decay. It has been very generally charged against the East India Company that this neglect originated with them—a charge too loosely made, and from which the members of the late Board have thought it well to defend themselves in the pamphlet already referred to. In this pamphlet they state that "most of these works were in a state of decay long before they came into our possession; long periods of disorder and military devastation having destroyed the funds which should have repaired them, and the security which would have admitted their repair." This may be to some extent true; but still it remains true also that the same, or even a greater, amount of neglect continued for many years under the Company than had comparatively recently originated under their predecessors in fortuitous circumstances; that many works of irrigation which still existed when they became rulers went to decay under their eyes without an effort to save them; and that it is only since at a comparatively recent date (within thirty years, as admitted by the ex-Directors, but more properly within the latter half of that period), that any attention has been bestowed upon such matters—any attempt made to relieve the burdens, or increase the resources, of the wretched agricultural population who owned them as landlords. Why, taking their own version of the matter, could anything more strongly condemnatory be imagined or devised by their direct enemy than that which they say themselves in regard to the Cobraon works? These works date their commencement as early as the second century of our era. Imperfectly executed in the first instance, "they were found, when the country came into our possession, in 1801, to be very defective; and, notwithstanding the remedial measures adopted (what were they, we wonder?), the river continued to rise, from the deposit of silt; the extent of land which the means of irrigation could reach diminished; the revenue fell off, and the condition of the people was gradually deteriorating." This state of things reached its acme, as we are further told, in 1829-30. In 1836 remedial measures were vigorously prosecuted, at a total outlay of only £100,000; and with what result? The annual increase of revenue has been about £44,000, (nearly half the outlay invested), and it may be assumed that the agricultural community have benefited to the extent at least of £66,000 per annum from the extension of the area of irrigation; and "it is further calculated that at least an equal amount is added to the value of the annual produce by the better irrigation of the land which the waters already reached." So, also, in the same "Memorandum" we read that upon the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, and some minor works in the North-Western Provinces, an expenditure had been incurred (down to the year 1847-8) of about £557,000, while the amount received in direct canal revenue was in all £546,000, and the quantity of land brought under the influence of irrigation was 1,300,000 acres, yielding produce of the annual value of £2,500,000, and supporting a population of 600,000 souls. Again, the Ganges Canal, with its branches, will be 898 miles in length, and would irrigate 4,500,000 acres. The estimated cost when finished will be a little short of £2,000,000; but Colonel Baird Smith estimates the annual produce of the land already watered by it at from £150,000 to £200,000, and that when it is in full operation the value will ultimately reach the enormous sum of £7,000,000. Our last example from this authority shall be the Godavery Anicut, for the construction of which an expenditure of £47,575 was sanctioned in 1846; but the cost of which, including a system of roads and an important line of inland navigation, has risen to £264,000. Of the fruits of this outlay the Lendenhall-street authorities in their "Memorandum" give the following account:—"The amount expended has, it is stated, been already repaid by the increased receipts; and the Madras Public Works Commissioners in 1852 (to one of whom, Colonel Cotton, the merit of this important work is in great measure due) estimate that, when the works shall be in full operation, the total increase of revenue will not be less than £300,000 per annum; while the gain to the people, by enabling them to cultivate the more valuable products, such as sugar-cane, rice, &c., instead of the ordinary dry crops, will exceed £3,000,000 per annum!"

De mortuis nil nisi bonum! and we have no wish to rake up the misdeeds of the departed Company, or to speak of them with undue harshness; but, having cited these few facts upon their own authority, we feel bound to say that, in our opinion, so far from redounding to their honour, they should serve but for their "greater condemnation" upon a joint consideration of the tardiness and reluc-

ance* with which they have permitted to be done works so useful in themselves, and the very limited extent to which they have consented to engage their funds in such undertakings. The gross sum expended by the Company within the last thirty years in improvement works does not probably exceed half-a-dozen millions sterling, the greater part of which has been immediately repaid by the produce of the works themselves. Colonel Cotton, whose name has just been honourably mentioned, and whose authority we shall have to recur to, calculates that an outlay of some thirty-five millions would be required to establish a system of irrigation and canal works throughout all the provinces of India, and that the immediate profit upon that outlay would be at the rate of twenty per cent, or seven millions a year; whilst the produce of the lands irrigated would be at the rate of thirty per cent on the outlay, to say nothing of other and important advantages. The brain of the most sanguine speculator will almost grow dizzy at the immensity of such a prospect; but we believe it to be rational, and perfectly feasible. We shall return to a more extended and detailed view of the subject in a future paper.

* As an illustration of this remark, take the following passage relating to the very Godavery works above mentioned, from Colonel Cotton's "Public Works in India":—"Application is made for £500 to enable the officers employed on the Godavery to examine the river by means of the Government boats there. The Madras Government get rid of the question by estimating the cost of the experiment at one rupee more than they have power to sanction, and send it to the Government of India with a letter that gives the least possible weight to the question. The Government replies in three lines, that it is a matter of little importance, and that the present state of the finances of India will not admit of the expenditure, although at that time there were lying unemployed many millions of money. A great national question is thus easily strangled, while it takes a most elaborate apparatus and months of deliberation to determine who is to be amenable for the accidental fracture of a few panes of glass."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS, Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Sept. 8	29.911	61.9	53.9	76	4	55.8	68.5	WSW, NW, SSW.	235	.115
" 9	30.016	59.0	53.1	82	9	45.6	68.3	SSW, SW.	284	.000
" 10	29.953	64.3	56.1	76	7	58.3	—	SSW, SW.	415	.000
" 11	30.170	62.9	58.1	85	10	59.2	69.3	SSW.	233	.111
" 12	30.149	67.1	56.3	70	2	49.9	80.4	SSE, E.	117	.006
" 13	30.049	65.9	56.1	72	2	49.4	79.1	ESE, SE.	147	.000
" 14	30.180	62.9	54.7	76	3	52.9	72.4	NNE, NE.	224	.000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13, 1868.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 38 feet above level of sea, corrected for refraction and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb.		Wet Bulb.		Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
					at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.	at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.			
Sept. 9	30.004	68.9	49.1	59.5	60.9	55.8	67.0	61.1	SW.	5	0.000
" 10	29.921	70.7	55.3	63.6	65.4	59.8	70.7	62.8	SW.	8	0.000
" 11	30.128	75.2	57.4	65.7	66.6	63.0	71.4	66.0	SW.	6	0.009
" 12	30.200	79.6	52.1	65.2	68.2	61.6	78.9	67.9	S.	0	0.000
" 13	30.127	77.4	51.6	66.6	65.7	60.2	77.7	63.6	NE, E.	0	0.009
" 14	30.178	64.4	51.4	58.2	63.6	69.2	64.2	60.4	NE.	10	0.000
" 15	30.210	63.4	56.9	59.2	60.2	57.9	62.3	59.5	E.	8	0.000

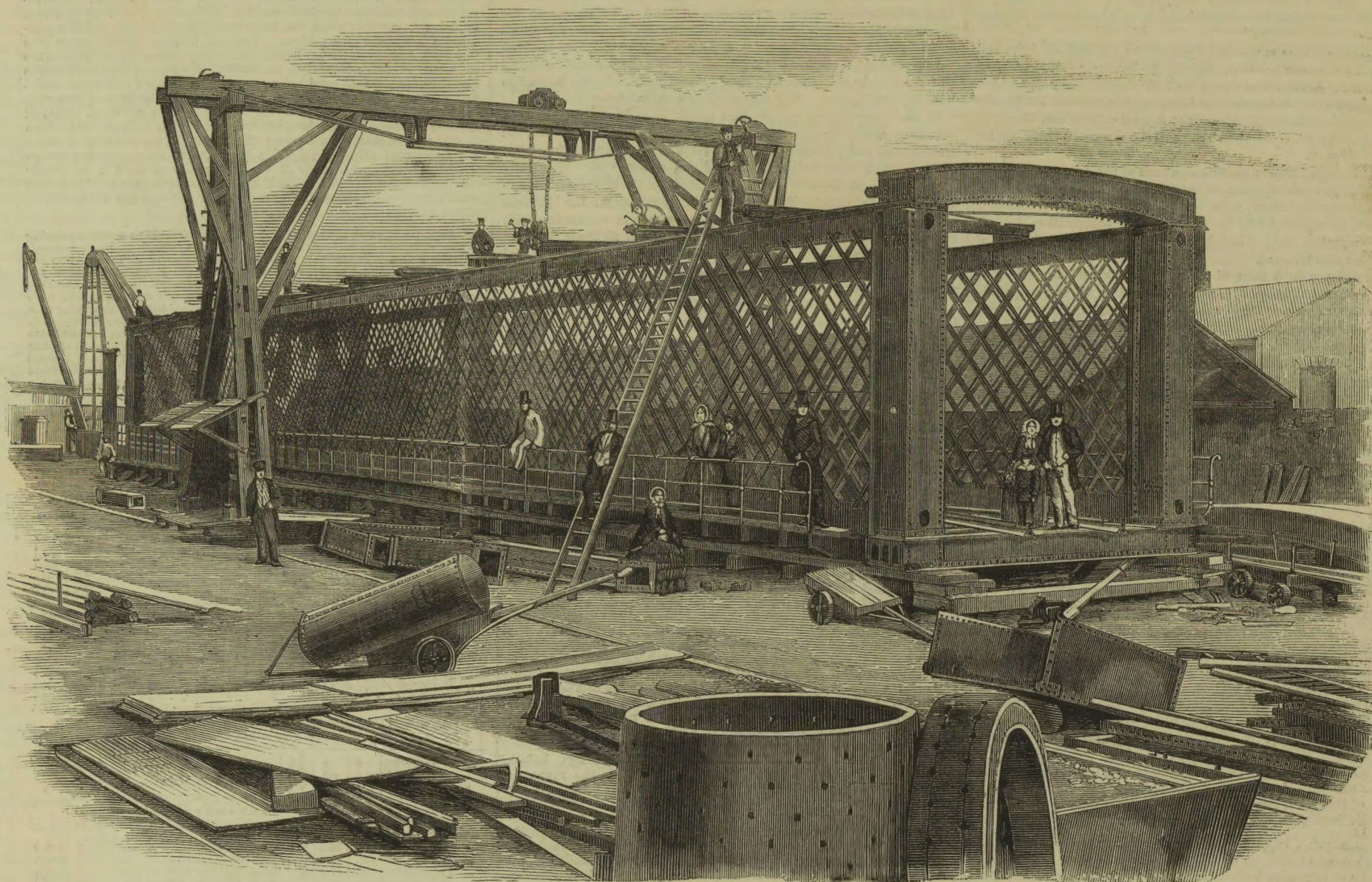
The range of temperature during the week was 30½°.

The weather was very fine and warm, and the sky brilliantly clear, on the days of the 12th and 13th, but it became suddenly overcast at three a.m. of the 14th and about the same hour of the 16th. A little drizzling rain was falling on the night of the 14th, but nothing was registered in the rain gauge. The wind was high on the day of the 10th. Meteors were seen on the night of the 15th.

J. BREEN.

NEW PLANET.—M. Goldschmidt discovered on Saturday another new planet. From the observation which he took, he found that it is in the constellation Aquarius, and that at five minutes to eleven its right ascension was 21 h. 38 m. 42 s., and the southern declination 6 deg. 6 min. It appears to be of the tenth or eleventh magnitude. It is the eleventh little planet discovered by M. Goldschmidt, and is the fourth discovered in the course of the present year.

NEW FIELD RIFLE ARTILLERY.—Brigadier-General Sir Charles Shaw has perfected a novel piece of field artillery, from which he anticipates extraordinary results in the percentage of destructiveness and economy of infantry force and pecuniary expenditure. Napoleon's axiom was, that to bring a continuous concentrated fire upon a given point of the enemy's position was the secret of victory. Animated by this idea, the gallant General has turned his attention to the construction of a machine which shall accomplish this object with the least amount of risk to the party using it. The invention, which was exhibited on Monday to a select party of gentlemen of the military profession and the representatives of the press, at Messrs. Rennie's works, Holland-street, may be briefly described as an ambulatory infernal machine, based upon the Fieschi model. It consists of a row of twenty-four rifle barrels, bound together, fitted to an axle, and mounted upon a pair of strong light wheels. The axle is capable of depression or elevation to any angle within a radius of fifty-five degrees, so that the necessary elevation, according to the distance of the enemy, may be insured. The barrels may be either breech-loading, upon the revolver principle, or they may, as in the model exhibited, be charged in the ordinary way, at the mouth, and rammed down, and all may be discharged at a single fire, or in four divisions of six each. The whole machine is but 200 lbs. weight and is sufficiently portable to be moved about, turned to the right or to the left, and its fire directed with certainty, by a single soldier; while, with its ammunition cart, containing a relay of barrels and an ample supply of cartridges, it may be moved from one part of the field to another by a single horse at a hand gallop. The General affirms that one of these field-pieces, which may be served effectually by eight men, allowing for casualties, will throw in a more deadly fire than a body of 200 infantry armed with the best description of rifles in existence, and that the ratio of its destructiveness, as compared with ordinary infantry firing in line, is as 75 per cent. against 4. In addition to their use in ordinary field service, these machines, mounted upon a pivot instead of the wheels, may be employed with great effect in boat service, as an armament for ships' tops, Martello towers, or other works of defence. The inventor, in a printed prospectus describing generally the advantages of this new weapon, says:—"With regard to the economy, efficiency, and precision of the fire of the new field-piece, compared with the desultory fire of infantry in action, there can be little doubt. A company of a regiment has a nominal roll of 100 men, but a company when in action seldom musters 70 bayonets, presenting a front of 35 men. When the fight begins, the men are fidgety; there is a certain confusion always in the hurry of action, and soldiers are not the mere machines they appear in Hyde-park. The rear rank, being short, have great difficulty in firing, so the greater number of their shots are in the air; and out of the 70 barrels discharged, certainly not more than 15 balls will take effect upon the enemy, if half so much; that is to say, 55 men out of the 70 are inefficient, while the 70 men represent the nominal roll of 100, or a money value of £10,000; the new piece of artillery, on the other hand, with six or eight experienced men, representing a money value of £1000 or £1200, rapidly discharges showers of bullets with nearly mathematical precision; and it is not too much to say that 40 balls out of every 50 discharged will take effect upon the enemy. Thus a regiment of a thousand strong, costing the country in money value £100,000, on the most favourable showing can only produce an effective fire of 150 bullets, whilst this new weapon of war, costing comparatively little, and well served by six or eight experienced men, at a money value of £1000 or £1200, will throw in a more deadly fire of eighty in less time, and with the further advantage of quick repetition. As to the present artillery, they are very heavy and expensive, and must be accompanied with ammunition waggons. The new field-piece is inexpensive, can gallop over almost any ground, and carries its own ammunition. The fire of grape and canister from the present field-artillery is of little or no effect at a distance of 350 yards. The shower of balls from the new field-piece is effective up to 600 and 1000 yards. With regard to cavalry, it is the fire, not the bayonets, of the infantry which destroys them. If cavalry are seen at 1000 yards distance, the new field-piece can open on them, and continue its fire till they are within 200 yards; that is, the cavalry, during seven minutes, are exposed to such a destructive fire that they would be demolished or demoralised before they came within 200 yards, the charging distance; and even if the cavalry did charge, they could not touch the men with their sabres. The new field-piece can be made musket-ball proof without much weight. This species of artillery, if placed at certain distances, would render the disembarkation of an enemy upon our shores impossible."



SPAN OF RAILWAY BRIDGE FOR INDIA.

RAILWAY BRIDGES FOR INDIA.

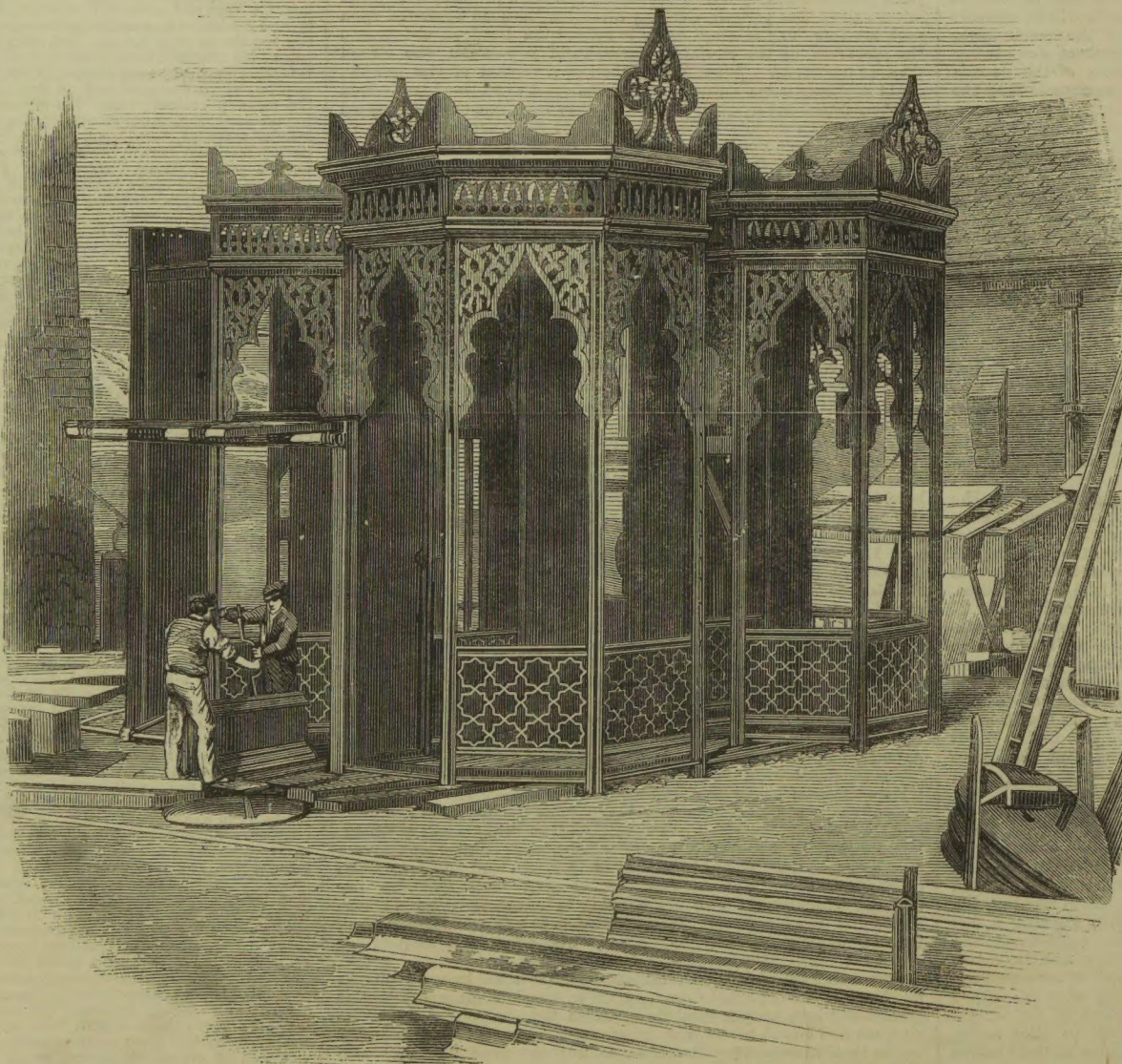
ACCORDING to the Persian legislator Zoroaster, to plant a tree, to cultivate a field, to have a family, are the great duties of man. This philosopher, like all who have either preceded or followed him unenlightened by Christianity, has omitted the social duties of man towards his fellow-creature; hence the despotism, want of moral principle, and all those evils which, nearly since the Deluge, have peopled Asia with a race of beings degraded by superstition, subject to inflictions of famine and pestilence, and both in their minds and bodies kept in the lowest state of degradation. Now, whoever looks at India previously to the civilisation introduced there by Great Britain, must at once perceive a great contrast between its former and present state; and, without entering into political disquisition, or insinuating that either a good or a bad policy has been adopted under one set of men or another, one thing is certain—whether we have come by our empire righteously or unrighteously—whether we have been forced into possessions we did not covet, or have sought quarrels that we might gain by the issue—the natives at large have essentially benefited by the change of masters. It is true we do not erect temples to idolatry, nor huge tombs, nor lofty fortresses; but we have done far more: we have done our best, amidst enormous difficulties and obstructions, to give the people education and a wholesome administration of justice; we have constructed roads and canals, built bridges, introduced steam navigation, and improved agriculture; and much more has to be done. Fortunately, we seem to be drawing near the final pacification of our Asiatic Empire; virtually, the rebellion may be looked upon as at end; we hope that, so soon as the last vestige of civil war shall have disappeared, great works of peace will be actively begun. We are happy to say that railway construction for India, notwithstanding the check it received during the late distracted state of that country, is progressing with rapidity here, and this week we are able to present our readers with an Engraving of the Keal and Huttohur Bridges, which have just been constructed for the East Indian Railway Company by Messrs. Cochrane and Co., of the Woodside Iron-Works, near Dudley, from the designs and under the directions of Messrs. M. and G. Rendel, of Great George-street, Westminster, engineers to the East Indian Railway Company. The bridges in question are composed of 1170 tons of wrought iron and 150 tons of cast iron, and consist of nine spans or openings, each span of 150 feet. Our Engraving represents one of these spans. One of these bridges is formed of six spans, the other of three spans, but precisely alike. These bridges are constructed for a single line

of rail; but the piers on which they will rest, and which piers will be surmounted by the elegant pier frames shown in our Engraving, are constructed for a double line of rail. The girders forming these bridges are known as lattice-girders, the upper portion, or top table, being constructed in the form of a box, having all the joints planed, the lower portion, or tie, being formed of flat bars, connected by turned pins, and the intermediate space filled in by flat bars and channel iron placed diagonally, the former being used where they will be in tension, and the latter where they are subject to compression. Each span consists of two such girders, connected at the top by cross girders and diagonal bracing-bars, for the purpose of giving lateral stiffness to the structure. The roadway is carried

by cross girders, secured to the lower portion or tie, and upon these girders the rails are placed, as may be seen in the Engraving. The rails used are known as "Barlow's rails," ninety-eight pounds to the yard; and these are connected by saddle-pieces, and the whole secured to the cross girders by rivets or bolts. Each span rests on cast-iron bearing-plates—the one end being fixed, the other provided with friction-rollers, for the purpose of allowing for contraction and expansion under various temperatures. In the construction of these bridges the great merit would seem to be that all the difficult pieces or parts are duplicate of one another; the object of the engineers in the arrangement being to secure the greatest simplicity, and thereby

the greatest facility for erection in India, where, as our readers are doubtless aware, skilled labour is not readily obtained; and, to show how perfectly the end desired has been carried out by the contractors, we may mention that a span, such as the one represented by our Engraving, was erected at their works in less than one week.

It will be seen that on each side of the bridges provision is made for foot passengers, which footpaths are constructed so that one can be removed whenever it is determined to lay down another line of rails, and then fixed to the additional girders. The pier-frames are intended for erection at each end of the piers, on which the bridges will rest: these are of a very ornamental character, and suited to the architecture of the country. Not the least notable fact connected with these bridges is that every piece in the vast structure had to be marked in such a manner as would enable their being put together without difficulty, and by the most ordinary workmen, on the site of their final resting-place. As an instance of what can be accomplished by men and money in the age in which we live—of the power and capability of machinery—of the skilled labour available in this country—we may add that the entire work was completed in less than twelve months. Whilst we are on the subject of bridges, we may say it affords us satisfaction in being able to inform our readers that the contract for the new bridge at Westminster, so long talked of, has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Cochrane and Co. The manner in which their great works have been executed—the Indian Bridge, the subject of our article; the beautiful road bridge at Rochester, that spans the waters of the Medway; the gigantic landing-stage at Liverpool; these and a hundred others, at home and abroad, satisfy us that the Government has made a happy selection, and that we may now hope to see completed, under the able direction of Mr. Page, the engineer, a structure worthy of the situation in which it will be placed, and of the nation by which it will be provided.



RAILWAY BRIDGE FOR INDIA: THE PIER FRAMES.

NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

A RETURN of the Registered Newspapers in the United Kingdom, and the Number of Stamps issued to each for every quarter respectively, from July, 1855, to the end of 1857, has just been published. The compulsory stamp having been abolished, this return supplies only a partial indication of the circulation of each newspaper—as a much larger impression is printed of unstamped, than of stamped, copies. It will be seen that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS still holds its ground in spite of all opposition—the return just published showing that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had three times more stamps than any other weekly newspaper published in London or in the empire.

During the year 1857 the number of Penny and Threepenny Stamps issued to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was One million seven hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-six—1,711,456.

We annex the following tabular statement of the number of stamps issued during the four quarters of the year 1857 to the principal Weekly and to all the Daily Metropolitan Newspapers:—

METROPOLITAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Names of Newspapers.	Quarter to March 31.	Quarter to June 30.	Quarter to Sept. 30.	Quarter to Dec. 31.	Total for 1857.
Illustrated London News	391,086	475,628	460,691	334,051	1,711,456
News of the World	179,500	164,800	154,800	166,800	665,900
Bell's Weekly Messenger	118,500	126,000	133,500	123,500	501,500
Bell's Life in London	86,000	92,000	95,000	91,000	364,000
Weekly Times	91,021	74,802	82,689	76,161	324,673
Lloyd's Weekly London	77,000	71,500	72,000	73,000	293,500
Mark-lane Express	78,000	60,000	72,000	78,000	288,000
Weekly Dispatch	49,550	74,654	55,000	74,142	253,346
Field	57,500	58,000	58,500	65,500	240,500
Guardian	44,000	43,000	45,500	45,500	178,000
Observer	34,000	33,000	31,000	31,000	129,000
Examiner	31,650	30,550	30,525	32,800	125,525
Watchman	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	105,000
Nonconformist	23,500	24,000	22,625	21,925	92,050
Illustrated Times	21,150	19,500	24,310	23,500	88,460
Economist	19,000	19,000	19,500	17,500	75,000
Press	18,000	18,000	15,000	14,000	65,000
Era	17,000	15,900	15,850	16,000	64,750
Sunday Times	16,500	16,500	13,500	14,379	60,879
Saturday Review	12,000	11,000	15,500	21,000	59,500
Spectator	15,000	15,000	15,500	13,500	59,000
John Bull and Britannia	14,000	15,000	13,875	13,500	56,375
United Service Gazette	10,986	11,500	11,500	12,473	46,459
Wesleyan Times	10,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	36,000
English Churchman	9,000	8,550	9,100	8,450	35,100
Railway Times	10,000	6,000	10,000	7,000	33,000
Leveller	8,500	7,200	7,750	7,100	30,550
Christian Times	8,000	7,500	7,000	7,500	30,000
British Banner	9,000	6,000	4,500	4,500	24,000
Union	5,200	6,000	6,000	5,500	22,700
Atlas	3,000	4,500	3,000	3,000	13,500
Court Journal	2,600	3,050	3,000	4,015	12,665
Weekly Chronicle	2,000	370	1,000	1,500	4,870

METROPOLITAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

The Times	883,834	875,810	981,013	943,134	3,683,791
Express	144,458	144,165	128,773	149,505	566,901
Morning Post	105,000	100,000	120,000	105,000	430,000
Morning Herald	81,500	80,000	81,000	67,000	309,500
Globe	60,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	240,000
Daily News	50,895	54,902	59,766	54,903	220,466
Sun	54,000	51,000	55,000	52,000	212,000
Evening Star	40,000	35,000	42,000	49,000	166,000
Standard	38,000	37,000	27,000	25,000	127,000
Evening Herald	—	1,500	41,000	50,000	92,500
Morning Advertiser	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
Morning Chronicle	27,000	20,000	20,000	16,000	83,000
Morning News	2,000	6,000	—	3,000	11,000

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

publishes, besides the above number of stamped Papers, three times as many unstamped copies, making an average of upwards of **140,000 Copies per Week.**

The Proprietor and Conductors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS believe that one of the causes of this great success is that the Journal has always honestly advocated NATIONAL INTERESTS, without fear or flattery of party or class; and that it receives a ready welcome in every home, for the reason that all objectionable and immoral subjects are rigidly excluded from its columns. It is also popular for the mass of information embodied in its pages, for the beauty of its Engravings, and for the splendid Coloured Pictures which it occasionally publishes.

The public may rest assured that increased exertions shall be used further to improve the Illustrations, and to render this Journal a Pleasing Instructor in Politics, Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

198, Strand, Sept. 18, 1858.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.—The FAREWELL CONCERT of this popular artist will take place on TUESDAY, the 28th SEPTEMBER (the day before her sailing for America), when will be given a grand miscellaneous Concert, comprising the principal features of her repertoire. The Concert will also be supported by Signor Gungl, and other artists from her Majesty's Theatre. Admission by Season Tickets; or by Day Tickets. If purchased on or before the 27th instant, Half-a-Crown; by payment on the day of performance, Five Shillings; Reserved Stalls, Half-a-Crown extra. Plans of Seats now ready at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, where, as well as at the usual agents, tickets may be had. Information of excursion trains from various parts of the country may be obtained at the Secretary's Office Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The GREAT PICTURE by JAMES WARD, R.A., considered by the most eminent connoisseurs as the rival of the celebrated PAUL POTTER BULL, and which excited great interest in the Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is now ON VIEW in the New Gallery. Above 280 important ancient and modern Pictures have lately been added to the Collection now formed in the New Gallery within the Building. The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, adjoining the Picture Gallery, is now Open, and contains several hundred first-class specimens. Applications for space for the exhibition of sterling works to be addressed to the Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th.—Monday, 20th. Open at Nine. Display of Great Fountains and Entire System of Waterworks. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Friday, Open at Twelve. Floral Promenade. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. On Sunday Shareholders are admitted gratuitously after 1.30 on presenting their Admission Tickets.

THE GROTTTO, OATLANDS PARK, in the Grounds of the Hotel.—The Manager begs to state that in consequence of the great inconvenience experienced, none but the Visitors at the Hotel can, after this week, be permitted to enter the Grotto.—Office, No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, near Weybridge.—Trains at all hours from the Waterloo Station.—As a winter residence it will be most valuable to invalids, from its regular temperature.—J. R. Eddowes, M.D. The reduced Tariff may be had at the Hotel Office, No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

WEYBRIDGE.—COTTAGE RESIDENCE, within the Grounds of the Oatlands Park Hotel, to be LET FURNISHED, containing a Dining-hall, 30 feet long, decorated in carved oak, with stained glass windows, nine other rooms, Kitchen, &c., with Lodge.—Apply to the MANAGER at the OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, or at the Office of the Hotel Company, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans, in sums of £100 and upwards, for Three or Five Years. Interest at 4 per cent, payable half-yearly. Applications to be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY and CHAPMAN (the Company's Solicitors,) at Boston; or to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, in London.

HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Offices, 19, Melton-street, Euston-square, London, N.W. September 13, 1858.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 19.—16th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 20.—Battle of the Alma, 1854. Delhi taken by assault, 1857.
TUESDAY, 21.—St. Matthew. Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Lord Denham died, 1854.
THURSDAY, 23.—Charles I. deposed, 1649. Full Moon, 3h. 30m., a.m.
FRIDAY, 24.—The bayonet adopted by the British army, 1693.
SATURDAY, 25.—Purson died, 1808.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 41	0 13	0 37	0 58	1 17	1 35	1 52
2 6	2 23	2 39	2 53	3 9	3 27	

THE SCHOOL OF ART at SOUTH KENSINGTON, and in the following Metropolitan Districts, will REOPEN for the Session of Five Months on FRIDAY, the 1st OCTOBER:—

1. Spitalfields, Crispin-street.
 2. Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square.
 3. St. Thomas-Charterhouse, Goswell-street.
 4. Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road.
 5. St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre.
 6. Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince's-road.
 7. Hampstead, Dispensary Building.
 8. St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street-road.
- At South Kensington; 37, Gower-street, Bedford-square; Spitalfields, Finsbury, and Charter House, there are Female Classes. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply at the respective Schools. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Field Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount COMBERMERE, G.C.B., G.C.H.
For GENERAL EDUCATION and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.
For Prospectuses, &c., apply to Captain BARROW, at the College.

Next SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, will be published

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING FOUR

MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, PRINTED IN COLOURS;

NAMELY,

THE NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE,

AND

THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE,

FROM DESIGNS BY F. N. PAGE;

"SHEEP," AND "CROSSING THE STREAM,"

DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.

This DOUBLE NUMBER will contain, in addition to the above, the following ENGRAVINGS relating to

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LEEDS:—

- The Queen's Arrival at the Townhall (Two Page Engraving).
- Presentation of Address to her Majesty in the Great Hall.
- The Royal Cortège in Briggate.
- Her Majesty passing along Boar-lane.
- The Royal Procession in Woodhouse-lane (Page Engraving).

ALSO,

Bas Reliefs to the Grand Entrance to the Leeds Townhall (Page Engraving).

The Reception of her Majesty by a Band of Excursionists at Dunbar.

Other Illustrations of great interest will also be given, among which are the following:—

- Steeplechase with Elephants in India (Page Engraving).
- Donati's Comet (Two Engravings).
- "Harvest Home," drawn by Godwin (Page Engraving).
- "The Actor Receiving the Author," from a painting, by Macise, in the Aston Hall Exhibition.
- The Glass Roof of the late Antwerp Bourse.

Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER and COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, 10d.; Stamped, 1s.

Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858.

NEVER, perhaps, in the history of the world was a great war carried on and brought to a close with so little loss of human life as the war now satisfactorily terminated between Great Britain and China. Yeh, in the plenitude of his power and insolence, caused to be slaughtered, in the horrible shambles of Canton, more men in one week than were killed on both sides during the eighteen or twenty months that hostilities lasted. Seventy thousand persons, at the lowest computation, were executed by the order of this obese barbarian; and not seven hundred, or even half that number, are reported to have fallen under the mutual onslaughts of the British and Chinese.

The war at its commencement looked about as unfortunate a piece of business to all concerned as could well have happened. In its progress it caused but little mischief, unless the dissolution of a British Parliament, the loss of their seats by a few political doctrinaires, and the capture of Yeh, be considered in the light of evils; in which, however, we should be sorry to place them. At its close it has falsified all the gloomy anticipations of its foes, and prepared the way for advantages to China and to Europe of which it is difficult to say which will be the greatest—the political, the moral, or the commercial. The treaty of Tien-Tsin, of which the first news was brought to Europe by the Russians, is now before the public, and fully justifies the descriptive summary of its contents, which we owe to the Russian Government. It is a document that confers honour both on the arms and on the diplomacy of England, and of which no country has a right to be jealous, since the benefits derivable by England will equally be derivable by the United States of America, by France, by Russia, and, in fact, by every civilised nation. China has yielded under the influence of a little wholesome pressure, far more than the most sanguine philanthropist or the most energetic trader ever anticipated. She has consented to reverse the policy of ages, to treat with foreigners as if they were equals, and to open up the whole country to the trade, the travel, and the curiosity of the world. At the last moment the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, with characteristic cunning, endeavoured to cheat the British officials, and to evade affixing their signatures to that portion of the treaty relating to the indemnity. The Emperor himself refused to be a party to the pacification; but when it was made fully apparent to his mind that the English were in earnest;—that they had not

only a sufficient naval force in the Peiho River, but that they had also a sufficient land force ready to march upon Pekin in case of need—every difficulty disappeared. The document was forthwith signed, and duly received the ratification of his Imperial Majesty.

The main stipulations of the treaty are that British subjects (and as the United States, Russia, and France have each a treaty similar in this respect, we may add that Europeans and Americans generally) are to be free to travel, under a system of passports, to any part of the interior of China, to have free access to all inland cities, towns, and markets, and to buy and sell where they please. In addition to the five ports that were opened for trade with this country by Sir Henry Pottinger's treaty of 1842, several others in the Gulf of Pechele, in Formosa and Hainan, and on both banks of the great bisecting river of the Yang-Tse-Kiang are declared to be open to our commerce. With regard to some of the most important cities on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, there is the present difficulty—that they are not in the possession of the Imperial Government, but are held by the rebels. But as the Emperor, by this treaty, rids himself of a troublesome foreign war, his troops will be better enabled to concentrate their strength against internal treason. The suppression of an obstinate civil war and the restoration of the Imperial authority are thus rendered more probable than they were, and we may therefore expect that, sooner or later, the ports of the Yang-Tse-Kiang will be as free to our trade as the cities of the seaboard. Great Britain is for the future to have a resident Minister at the Court of Pekin, who shall communicate directly with the highest officers of the State. The Minister is not to be compelled to make such communications in Chinese, but is privileged to address his courtesies, his remonstrances, or his demands, in the English language, the Chinese Government undertaking on its part to educate a sufficient number of interpreters to carry on all necessary intercourse. As a slight concession to Chinese dignity, the British Minister is not to insist as a matter of right upon personal interviews with the Emperor. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, is not only to be tolerated (odious word), but its ministers and missionaries are to be protected throughout the Empire. The Chinese tariff is to be revised by Anglo-Chinese Commissioners; ships of war are to have ingress and egress in all ports; measures are to be taken for the suppression of piracy; and the word "barbarians" is no longer to be used by the Chinese in official documents, with reference to British subjects. The treaty further stipulates for an indemnity for losses sustained at Canton, and for the expenses of the war. These are the main points of the fifty-six articles of a document of which it is difficult to exaggerate the importance. That the Chinese Government will honestly endeavour to carry it out, few people will be found to believe, for honesty is not in the Chinese nature; but that it will strive to do so for as long a period as the Emperor and his high functionaries know and feel that Great Britain has both the will and the power to insist upon its exact and scrupulous fulfilment, all past experience of this astute people is sufficient to show.

It is possible, however, that all our troubles in China are not ended by this treaty, great and satisfactory as it is. The authority of the Imperial Government over Canton is never very great; for Yeh appears to have carried on the war against England more on his own account than on that of his master; and our sailors and soldiers may yet have the thankless and disagreeable task of meting out chastisement to the refractory and truculent Cantonese. However this may be, Canton loses much of its importance to British trade under the new treaty; and if Kweliang, the late Imperial Commissioner who signed the peace of Tien-Tsin, be appointed to the Governorship of Canton, as is reported, he may find means of pacifying that city which are not within the power of any functionary less eminent and less deeply impressed with the irresistible might of the "outer Barbarians." We trust that this will be the case; and that our arms will no more have to do with such unscrupulous and blood-thirsty ruffians as Commissioner Yeh.

Lord Elgin, to whom the credit of these great results is mainly due, was to sail from Shanghai for Japan within a few days after the last advices left the Peiho River. We trust a favourable reception awaits him, and that British relations with Japan may be even more cordial than they are with China.

THE COURT.

The arrival of the Court at Balmoral, on the evening of the 9th inst., was announced in our last Number.

On the following day the Queen drove to Abergeldie, and called upon the Duchess of Kent. The Prince Consort went out shooting with the Earl of Derby; and the younger branches of the Royal family walked out in the neighbourhood of the Castle.

On Saturday last the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, drove to Abergeldie, and honoured with their presence a fête given by the Duchess of Kent in honour of the wedding of the Prince of Leiningen with the Princess Marie of Baden. The sports consisted of races and games, in which the servants and gillies competed for prizes given by her Royal Highness. In the evening the Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale and Mr. F. W. Gibbs, arrived at Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, rode out in the morning, attended by Lady Churchill. Her Majesty drove to Abergeldie in the afternoon, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, went out grouse-shooting.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred has left England on a visit to the Royal family of Prussia, at Berlin.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesebeck, have left Dover for the Calverley Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, where their Royal Highnesses intend passing a few days before returning to Cambridge Cottage for the autumn.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left town for Germany, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador gave a grand dinner on Monday last, at the residence of the Embassy in Bryanston-square, to his Excellency Fuad Pacha, Foreign Minister to the Ottoman Porte, who is at present on a visit to this country.

His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands has arrived at Combermere Abbey on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Combermere.

The Marquis of Dalhousie, accompanied by Lady Sarah Ramsay, has arrived at Dalhousie Castle, his seat in Scotland, from Malvern Wells.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have returned to Broadlands, from Paris.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—The Council of India sat on Wednesday at the India House, in Leadenhall-street. Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State and President of the Council, again occupied the chair, as on each of the preceding meetings. The Council assembled at one o'clock, but his Lordship arrived at the India House about half-past eleven. The members present were Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., Vice-President; Mr. John P. Willoughby, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Henry T. Prinsep, Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart.; Mr. C. Mills, Mr. D. D. Mangles, Mr. E. Macnaghten, Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.; Capt. Eastwick, and Mr. W. Arbuthnot. Mr. Mangles met the Council for the first time, he having been prevented attending the previous meetings by indisposition, which detained him on the Continent. Colonel Sir Proby Cautley was not present, and Mr. Shepherd's indisposition again precluded his taking his place at the Council board. The Council remained in deliberation for upwards of two hours. The President submitted to the Council his scheme for the revision and arrangement of the whole establishment of officers and servants in the several departments at Leadenhall-street and the Board of Control, which he was empowered to propound by the recent Act of Parliament, and that "with all convenient speed." His Lordship has made such reductions in the two establishments as appear to him consistent with the due conduct of the public business for the future. By the terms of the recent statute the Secretary of State for India is required to submit a scheme for the permanent establishment to the Queen in Council, within six months after the commencement of the Act; and her Majesty, by the advice of her Privy Council, is empowered to fix and declare what shall constitute the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, and what salaries shall be paid to the persons on the establishment. This Order in Council, when made, will be presented to both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after their next meeting. Considerable anxiety was felt throughout the whole of yesterday among the officers and servants in Leadenhall-street in reference to the manner in which the scheme of the President of the Council was likely to affect their individual interests. The Council meeting yesterday was attended by Mr. James Cosmo Melville, son of Sir James Melville, in his capacity of Assistant Under-Secretary of State, an office to which he has been recently appointed; and by Mr. John Stuart Mill, Examiner of Indian Correspondence; Mr. Philip Melville, Military Secretary; Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Prédiaux, Mr. Danvers, and others of the superior officers on the establishment. Lord Stanley frequently makes his appearance at the India House as early as ten in the morning, and on more than one occasion has remained until seven in the evening. He is assisted by Mr. Gerald Talbot, in the capacity of private secretary. During the last week one, and sometimes two, of the committees into which the Council is divided, for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of the general business, have sat daily. The chamber in which the Council hold their deliberations is a remarkably handsome and commodious apartment. Until now it has been used as the Court-room of the old Court of Directors. It is spacious and lofty, and lighted by three windows. It is said to form an exact cube of thirty feet, and is situated on the ground-floor, on the western side of the main entrance to the building from Leadenhall-street. It is immediately contiguous to the hall in which the Court of Proprietors have held their meetings from time immemorial, and communicates with it by folding doors. It is elegantly ornamented with gilding and mirrors, and the fire-place, which is directly opposite the chair of the President, is an interesting work of art, enhanced by a fine piece of sculpture, in white marble, over the mantelpiece, emblematic of the relations of the Company with its former empire in the East.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday next, the 21st of September, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. E. Pattenden, Head Master of Boston Grammar-school, after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where three orations on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered, preceded by a short prologue.

METROPOLITAN TOLL REFORM.—The Royal Commission appointed towards the close of the last session of Parliament to inquire into the practicability of providing a substitute for the metropolitan tollgates within six miles of Charing-cross will commence its sittings early next month, in order to be able to report at the commencement of next session. Viscount Eversley, late Speaker of the House of Commons, will preside over the commission, and will have the valuable assistance of Sir J. T. Coleridge, late a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in conducting the investigation.

MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE FUND does not seem to progress as fast as he could wish. At the Surrey Gardens, on Sunday, before commencing his discourse, he said "he was almost ashamed to speak to them so often on the subject of his new chapel; he was sure, however, that not only his own friends, but the large audience he saw before him, would scarcely believe him when he told them that the collection on the last occasion they met there amounted only to £9. It was therefore obvious that at this rate their progress towards completion must be very slow; and he did hope that the mention of this subject would be sufficient to produce greater exertion in future."

SHORT MEASURES.—Mrs. Needham, the proprietress of the Metropolitan Dining-rooms, Cheapside, was summoned last Saturday before the police authorities for using deficient powder pots in serving out beer to her customers. It was decided that the law as to weights and measures extends to dining-rooms as well as to public-houses; but Mrs. Needham pleaded that she was entirely ignorant that her measures were short, and no fine was consequently inflicted, though the pots were all forfeited.

THE ALLEGED PICTURE FRAUDS.—Upon the resumption, on Friday week, of the charge brought by Mr. Peter against Mrs. Barnes and her son, of obtaining upwards of £2000 from him for pictures which, according to his statement, turned out to be anything but what they were represented to be, no Mr. Peter was in attendance. Mr. Sleight, counsel for the prosecution, said he made this statement with great indignation; every effort had been made by his solicitor to induce Mr. Peter to attend, without effect; it was evident a corrupt settlement had been made. It transpired also that the pictures had been returned to the defendants, and that they on their part had refunded to Mr. Peter his money. Mr. Alderman Wire, however, expressed his determination not to let the case rest here, and adjourned it again for a week, requiring bail for the two defendants at the rate of £500 each. This was accepted in the person of Mr. Barnes, the husband and father.

EXPLOSION OF GAS AT ALBERT-GATE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—On Tuesday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, the inhabitants of Knightsbridge were greatly alarmed by a report, resembling that of a heavy piece of ordnance, which proceeded from an explosion of gas at the residence of Colonel Fulke S. Greville, Esq., M.P., Albert-gate, Knightsbridge. The honourable member and family had left town for Ireland, and some repairs of the gas-pipes were found necessary. During the night the servants were awakened by a strong smell of gas; they proceeded down stairs, when, on entering the back parlour with a light, the explosion took place, knocking down and scorching them in a dreadful manner. On the smoke clearing off it was found that three of the female servants were severely injured; they were at once conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where the poor girls remain in a dangerous state.

TWO CHILDREN WERE BURNED TO DEATH in a fire which occurred at Greenwich on Sunday. The house was that of Mr. Roper, a corn merchant; his wife had been confined on the previous Thursday, and escaped, with the nurse and infant, almost in a state of nudity. Two children and a servant were in an upper part of the house. The servant got to the roof, and remained there till she was very much burnt before the fire-escape came to rescue her; the two children it was impossible to get at, and their dead bodies were afterwards found in the ruins.

KEW GARDENS.—The Royal Pleasure-grounds and new Arboretum, adjoining the Botanic and Flower Gardens, will close for the season on the 30th instant.

DEATH OF DEPUTY JOHNSON.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Johnson, Deputy Alderman of the Ward of Cripplegate Without, and for a great number of years an active member of the Court of Common Council. Deputy Johnson was sixty-eight years of age.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 777 boys and 700 girls—in all 1537 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1668.—The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1060, of which 521 were the deaths of males, 539 those of females. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1457. Three persons died last week at the following advanced ages:—91, 92, and 93 years.

THE REV. CHARLES THOMAS JAMES has sold his horse Harlequin, which was last week so much admired at the meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Society, to Mr. Asplin, for 500 guineas, to go to Australia.

EXTRAORDINARY SPORT.—The Earl of Stamford and Warrington killed on Tuesday, the 7th of September, at Whittington, near Enville, 341 partridges, 2 hares, and 1 rabbit.

PROTESTANTISM IN WURTEMBERG.—A letter from Stuttgart states that a report having been generally spread that the King of Wurtemberg was about to change his faith, his Majesty a few days ago summoned all the Protestant prelates of the kingdom to the palace, and assured them that the rumour was altogether unfounded.

THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at Manchester appears to have been the most successful one the Society has yet held. The entries were more than double what they were last year; the subscriptions, and therefore the prizes, were very large; and the visitors were unusually numerous.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS TOWNSHEND.

THE MOST NOBLE SARAH MARCHIONESS TOWNSHEND was daughter of the late William Dunn Gardner, Esq., and was married the 12th May, 1807, to George Ferrars Townshend, third and late Marquis Townshend, but was separated in the following year, and by him (who died in December, 1855), she had no issue. Her subsequent marriage at Gretna-green with Mr. Margetts formed the subject of proceedings before the House of Lords in 1843. Her Ladyship was again married the 10th Jan., 1856, to James Laidley, Esq. She died at Brighton on the 11th inst.

COLONEL SPENCE.

COLONEL CHARLES HOWE SPENCE, of the 60th Rifles, died on the 8th inst., after more than thirty years' service in that distinguished corps. He entered the army in 1825, and went through a long and distinguished career in India. He was in the 1st Battalion of the 60th during the second besieging operations, including the siege and storm of the town and capture of the citadel at Mooltan. He was afterwards at Goojerat, and in the pursuit of the Sikh army under Sher Singh until its final surrender at Rawul Pindia. He took part in the occupation of Attock and Peshawur, and the expulsion of the Afghan force, under the Amer Dost Mahomed, beyond the Kyber Pass, for which he received the medal and clasp. He became a Captain in 1841; a Major in 1843; and a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1853.

T. B. CROMPTON, ESQ.

THOMAS BONSOR CROMPTON, Esq., of Farnworth Mills, near Manchester, died at the residence of Mr. T. Delarue, the Hassells, Sandy, Bedfordshire, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, on the 8th inst. Thomas Bonsor Crompton was well known in commercial circles by the great extent of his transactions as a paper manufacturer and cotton spinner, as well as by his vast engagements in other departments of business, and by the ability and success with which he conducted his numerous and complicated undertakings and the large fortune he so acquired. He was born on the 20th of May, 1792, at Farnworth, a place which owes its rise to the enterprise of Mr. Crompton's family. His grandfather had a paper-mill and bleach-works there, and his father, John Crompton, succeeded to these works, and built Rock Hall as a residence. He died leaving three sons, John, Robert, and Thomas Bonsor, the subject of this notice. Thomas and his elder brother, John, became partners in the Farnworth Mills. John died in 1834, leaving a widow without issue. From that period to the time of his death Mr. Thomas Bonsor Crompton was the sole proprietor of the great concern. The second brother Robert, carried on extensive paper-mills at Worthington, near Wigan; and on his retirement from business in 1840 (he died in 1855) his brother Thomas became the sole proprietor of the Worthington Mills also. In the conduct of these two large establishments Mr. Thomas Crompton exhibited great inventive skill and knowledge of business, and great fertility of mechanical application. Owing to the superiority of his manufacture of printing and packing papers, he supplied the principal newspapers and merchants, both in London and the provinces. He invented the continuous drying apparatus now in general operation, but was (after a law suit) deprived of the exclusive benefit of the patent for this valuable discovery upon a mere technical point in the specification. Mr. Crompton was himself an extensive newspaper owner, and some years since became proprietor of the *Morning Post*. But the wide transactions of Mr. Crompton were not confined to paper making and to newspapers only; he was also a large manufacturer of cotton. Mr. Crompton was a man of both high mental and high moral qualities. He was a good and liberal master, and, by the erection of schools and churches, provided much for the social welfare of his workmen and their families. He was himself indefatigable in business, yet was not indifferent to rural pleasure. He was an ardent sportsman, and held extensive moors in the Highlands. His hospitality was bountiful without ostentation. In politics he was a Conservative. Mr. Crompton leaves a widow, but no children. The male branch of his family is now extinct.

MR. WILLIAM WEIR, principal editor of the *Daily News*, died on Wednesday afternoon at his town residence after an illness which lasted only a few days. The *Daily News* of Thursday pays the following graceful tribute to his memory:—"Our late colleague was peculiarly fitted to engage the affectionate reverence of those with whom he acted. The credit of the newspaper press of the present day is upheld by the exertions of men of broad and deep learning, high literary ability, wide knowledge of mankind, quickness of observation, and untiring energy. The combination of these qualities in one character, however, is rare in any profession. They were united in our late editor, Mr. Weir was born in 1802, in North Britain, and, having made the best use of the schools of his native country, completed his academic studies at the University of Göttingen. In 1826, having returned to these islands, he was called to the Scottish bar. Before a long time had elapsed he exchanged a legal for a political and literary career, and for several years conducted one of the most able and influential newspapers of Scotland (the *Glasgow Argus*). Removing to London he at once took a high position in his profession, and joined the *Spectator*. On the establishment of the *Daily News* his vast knowledge and high ability attracted the notice of its conductors, who associated him to their editorial staff. In 1854, on the death of Mr. Frederick Knight Hunt, Mr. Weir succeeded to the principal editorship of this journal. His sure appreciation and firm grasp of facts, his public spirit and ardent attachment to the cause of freedom and progress, are characteristics for which the readers of the *Daily News* will at once give him credit. But the genial qualities which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, the never-failing benevolence, the simplicity, and the truthfulness which shone in every word and act—these are best known to us, and as we recall them we are made to feel how poor and inadequate is this tribute to the generous, noble man whose loss we deplore."

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS ASHETON SMITH.—This celebrated foxhunter, the proprietor of the rich and extensive slate quarries at Llanberis, expired on Thursday week, at his residence, Vaynol, situated on the banks of the Menai, near Bangor. He had been gradually sinking under the infirmities of age for some time, but was in sufficient health to drive to Port Dinorwic, whence the slates are shipped, about a week ago. Mr. Smith was well known as the greatest foxhunter and most daring rider in England. For many years he was leader of the Melton Hunt, and his ambition was to have the best mounted huntsmen and whippers-in in the kingdom. His keenness and prowess as a sportsman earned for him the title of the British Nimrod. His inimitable stud and celebrated pack of fox-hounds were principally kept at his seat at Tedworth, Hampshire, where he passed most of his time; but when in the principality he regularly visited the quarries, and manifested the liveliest interest in the welfare of those he employed. Although quick in temper, he was equally prompt in warm and generous impulses, and his loss will be felt severely by many among the thousands of workmen he employed. The political principles of Mr. Smith were of the old Conservative school, and he formerly represented Carnarvonshire for some years. He was the builder of the largest sized and greatest number of yachts in England. On the news of his death reaching Carnarvon the flag of the Royal Welsh Yacht Club, of which he was commodore, was hoisted half-mast high, and other tokens of respect evinced to his memory.

WILLS.—The will of Sir Henry Willock of Castlenau House, Mortlake, Knight of the Lion and Sun, who died on the 17th of August last, was proved in London on the 3rd of September by John H. Willock, Esq., the nephew, and the Rev. J. W. Lockwood, the brother-in-law. Power reserved to Admiral John Rivett Carnac, also the brother-in-law, and other executor. Personality sworn under £40,000. He has bequeathed to Lady Willock his jewellery, the sapphires set in gold with diamonds and rings given to him by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia and the Prince Royal of Persia; also bequeaths to Lady Willock a legacy of £12,000 and a residence; the residue he leaves amongst his children. The will was made on the 14th of January, 1858, and two codicils in August last.—The will of Paulet Henry St. John Mildmay, Esq., of Haslegrave House, Somerset, was proved by Hervey George St. John Mildmay, Esq., the brother, and the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, the executors. He has bequeathed to his brother his books, pictures, and furniture (except plate, which is the property of his mother), and has left him all his real estates; the residue of personality to his widow.—Miss Emma Williams, of Southsea, whose will was proved last month, has bequeathed to the Welsh School, late of Gray's-inn-road, now of Ashford, Middlesex, a legacy of £500; and a like sum of £500 to poor old women, natives of Holywell, who may be past or unequal to labour, the interest to be distributed by the minister and others deputed; £200 to the Portsmouth and Portsea Dispensary; £200 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary; £200 to the Portsmouth and Portsea Seamen and Marine's Orphan School; and £100 to the Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Penitentiary.

MR. THOMAS HUNT, the well-known cricket-player, met with an untimely end on Saturday last. After the termination of a match in which he had been engaged at Rochdale, he foolishly, in company with a friend, took a short cut to the station by walking along a portion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. He was overtaken by the Manchester train, and, having lost his presence of mind, was knocked down and run over, his legs being severed from his body. His friend managed to escape without injury.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR ROME.—(To the Editor.)—In your Publication of last week you attribute the sketches and notes upon the excavations recently made by Sig. Fortunati, on the Via Latina, in the neighbourhood of Rome, and published in the *Builder* of the 3rd inst., to Sir Charles L. Eastlake. I must beg you will allow me to correct this error. The sketches and notes are by my friend Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, architect, nephew of Sir Charles, who entrusted them to me for publication. Mr. Eastlake is still in Italy.—EDWIN BULL, 10, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square.

Viscount Mahon, eldest son of the Earl and Countess Stanhope, has within the last few days joined the Grenadier Guards.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL OF ST. GEORGE, WINDSOR.—Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, with his assistants, were engaged at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Saturday last, in placing the banner, sword, and other insignia of his Majesty the King of Portugal over his stall, as the newly-elected Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. There was also placed at the back of the stall a brass plate, on which is engraven the arms of his Majesty, surrounded by the Garter and motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," with the following inscription:—"Du très haut, très puissant, et très excellent Monarque, Pedro V., Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Duc de Saxe, Chevalier du Très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière. Dispensé des Cérémonies d'Installation par lettres patentes, datées du xxivème jour de Juin, MDCCCLVIII."

THE DOVER SAILORS' HOME.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, during her recent visit to Dover, presented a donation of £10 to the Sailors' Home. Since its foundation this truly national institution has received within its walls the crews of fifty-nine wrecked vessels of different nations, and has been assisted in this good work by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. The British and Foreign Bible Society has just made a large grant of the Scriptures in the Continental languages, that every wrecked seaman who is brought to the Home may take away with him a copy of the Word of God.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CLARK, LATE HUNTSMAN TO THE OLD BERKSHIRE HOUNDS.—Last week a handsome two-handed silver cup, capable of holding a couple of bottles of wine, and a purse of one hundred sovereigns, were presented to Mr. Clark, by Mr. Everett, on behalf of some friends and members of the Old Berkshire Hunt, as a token of the regard they felt for him, and of their approbation of the efficient manner in which he carried out the duties of his important office as huntsman during the five years he hunted the Old Berkshire Hounds.

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—An engraving of this college, appeared in the twenty-seventh volume of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, at pages 152-153. The college itself, which has just been completed, may be briefly described as a remarkably handsome edifice, in the decorated Italian or mixed style. The whole building forms, externally, one immense quadrangle, 260 feet long by 154 wide, the sides of which are the wings or main portions of the whole. Each wing is divided in the centre by a wide and lofty tower, twenty-five feet by 120 high. The view from the upper stories of these towers, where are placed the tanks which supply high pressure fire-mains on every floor and landing, is as extensive and varied as could well be desired. From the north side you overlook Wokingham and Windsor; the latter distinctly visible, though some twelve miles distant. The south faces immediately on that part of Hampshire known as the Hartford-bridge flats; but over the hills which bound it can be gained a view of an immense extent of country, from Bearwood Park, on one side, to Strathfieldsaye—the country seat of the great Duke himself—upon the other. There are sixty-four sleeping-rooms on each floor, and two floors in each wing, which gives a total number of 2560 boys' rooms, but, as it is intended that there shall never be more than 240 students in the college, the sixteen rooms surplus will be occupied by the undermasters and ushers. The governors have wisely erred upon the side of caution in drying the building, and intend not to admit students till the middle of January, 1859. So much for the college itself. Let us look now for a moment at its objects and expectations. As our readers are aware, it is founded for the education of the orphan sons of officers in her Majesty's Army and Navy and the officers of the Indian army. The total amount of subscriptions received, including interest on sums invested, and donations of £25,000 from the Patriotic Fund and £3000 from Sir J. Bailey, M.P., is nearly £159,000. Of this sum £105,000 has been invested on mortgage at 4½ per cent, yielding an annual income of no less than £4200. The cost of the 120 acres of land (exclusive of the twelve acres on which the college stands, which was presented by Mr. Gibson) was £1200. The governors propose to open the college with 100 boys, and as their funds increase to extend the number to 240 boys; the total number for which the building is calculated to provide accommodation.

THE HIGHEST CHIMNEY STALK IN THE WORLD.—The large chimney stalk in connexion with the works of Messrs. Charles Tennant and Co. (says the *Glasgow Citizen*) has for the last seventeen years, viz., since its erection in 1841, enjoyed the proud reputation of being the highest in the world. This lofty honour, however, is, it seems, in danger. On the canal bank, at a short distance to the westward of the said works, and on the same elevation, a new stalk is being built at the works of Mr. Townsends, manufacturing chemist, Crawford-street, Port Dundas, and its projected height is 400 feet. "Tennant's stalk" is of the hitherto unparalleled height of 450 feet. If nothing should interfere with present arrangements, 1859 will witness the completion of the highest chimney stalk in the world.

A CURIOUS SUIT has been decided at the Stroud County Court. The owner of a blind horse, which fell into a quarry on Selsey-common, and was killed, brought an action to recover its value against the road surveyor, who, some ten or twelve years ago, had opened this quarry to get stone for mending the road, and had not subsequently filled it up or fenced it, as bound by Act of Parliament. Judgment was given against the surveyor for £5, the horse having been bought last year for £4 10s.

A SINGULAR DEATH befell a man known as "Billy Motion," at Newton, near Hyde. A warrant being out against him for neglect of his wife and family, he had been sleeping on a large haystack, when he fell down a hole left in the middle of the stack for ventilation. Finding himself incapable of climbing up the funnel-shaped aperture, he began very slowly to make his way horizontally through the stack, by pulling out hay with his hands and drawing it behind him. This occupied him nearly three days, and, when he crawled out, he with great difficulty crept to the steps of a house in Newton, and said he had come to die there. He was taken into the house, but gradually sank, and died on Friday last.

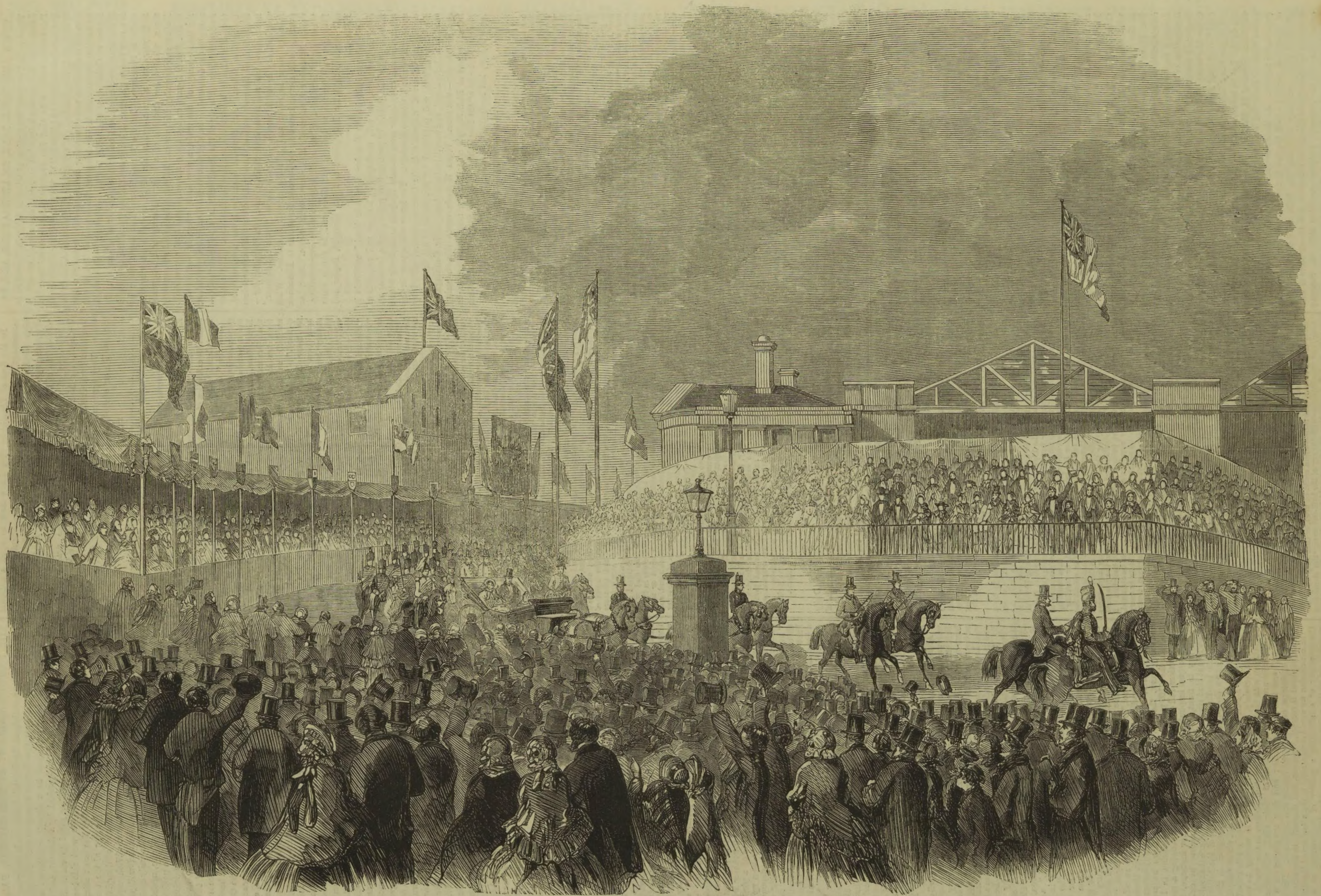
THE PRIZE RING.—The Bristol papers report the disgraceful exploits of a large party of patrons of prize-fighting, stated to have been a body of 8000, who attended a fight at Thornbury last week. The country people were so frightened by their appearance and their reiterated oaths and blasphemous language, that many of them closed their houses and shut their shutters. On coming to a beer-house at Pilling, the wife of the occupier only being in the house, they proceeded to the cellar and helped themselves, until the poor man's stock of beer was exhausted; they also cleared the house of all the eatables they could lay hands on, and departed without paying for what they had consumed. The orchards upon their way were visited and plundered, and, on arriving at the rendezvous, the field was taken forcible possession of, and a fee demanded for entrance. One of the fighters, Thomas Squires, alias Ovens, has been committed for trial.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN SHEFFIELD.—On Monday night a shocking accident took place at the Surrey Music Hall, Sheffield. It is said there were 3000 persons in the hall at the time. By some means not clearly ascertained a sudden panic arose, and a rush commenced to the doors. It is stated that, in the first instance, some miscreant fired a pistol in the gallery for the express purpose of producing an alarm; another rumour is that there was an explosion of gas. Anyhow, about a quarter to eight, as Madame Mariette, a favourite singer, was in the middle of a song, a great cry of alarm suddenly ran through the building, and large numbers of those present rushed towards the doors to escape. Madame Mariette unfortunately partook of the alarm, and ran screaming and exclaiming behind the scenes, thus adding to the fright of the audience. Mr. Youdan, the proprietor, hearing the noise, rushed on to the stage, and, seeing what was the matter, with great presence of mind proceeded to address the audience. He assured them most emphatically that nothing whatever had happened to cause any danger—that the only ground of alarm was their own feeling of fear, and that if they sat still no harm could occur. Scarcely, however, had order been restored, when the over-excited minds of the persons present were again aroused by a cry that the building was on fire at the top. Again the panic set in, this time with immensely increased force. Mr. Youdan again essayed to calm the multitude; but this time utterly without effect. For the moment, completely wild with terror, the crowd rushed from every direction towards the doors, eager only to escape from the building. Screams of fright and pain arose on every side, as the masses of people, huddled together in heaps, strove to get before each other on their way from the building. Wherever a door stood in their way the panels were smashed in, and the glass shivered. In the passages proceeding from the pit and boxes there was comparatively little danger. It was on the steps leading down from the galleries that the most terrible scene occurred. The shouts of the men were intermingled with screams from the women, and frantic entreaties that they might be allowed to escape. One young woman, who is killed, was seen to be precipitated from amongst the crowd down one of the flights of steps. She fell on her head on the brick flooring. Another woman had a narrow escape. A police inspector creature who was killed, and had a child in her arms. A police inspector named Linley, who exerted himself zealously, was standing at the bottom of the flight, helping the people down and entreating them to be calm. He caught the women with the child as they were falling, and thus their lives were saved. Two young men were killed during the struggle on the stairs. Another was found dead just inside the entrance; another outside, on the causeway in the street. Altogether six persons were killed, a woman and five men, or youths, chiefly of the mechanic class. Two other young men were taken to the hospital insensible, but are recovering. On examination of the premises after the occurrence, a woman's velvet mantle was found on the stairs partially burnt, and one conjecture is that the smell or sight of this was the origin of the second panic. As regards the first alarm, it appears that on Tuesday afternoon a respectable-looking young man named Greaves came to the police-office and stated that he was in the gallery, and, smelling an escape of gas, tried it with a lighted match; and that an explosion followed, which was mistaken for the firing of a pistol. An inquest has been opened on the bodies. Their identification gave rise to many painful scenes.

The Manchester Examiner publishes an extraordinary letter, to the effect that a person is in custody at Gibraltar, charged, on his own confession, with having been employed by the murderer Rush to shoot the Jermy family. He states, so it is affirmed, that he fired the fatal shots.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—KIRKSTALL ABBEY.—SEE PAGE 263.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—HER MAJESTY LEAVING THE RAILWAY STATION EN ROUTE TO WOODSLEY HOUSE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 269.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We may find a good illustration of what is doing in literature in London at this moment by what is going on actively enough in Paternoster-row. Who that has ever published a *second* book but has heard of Simpkin and Marshall? Well, Simpkin and Marshall's is no more! Simpkin and Co. are building a Palace of Administration for themselves, and unearthing Roman London to secure a firm foundation for their stock. Rich beyond the dreams of Tonson and Lintot, of Cadell or of Constable, is that celebrated firm, in which there is now no Simpkin and not even the shadow of a Marshall. It is a very thriving house; it has grown rich on literature, and it still sticks to literature. But the house is down—that house where for forty years and more a certain Mr. Miles, now with many bygone firms, wielded the destinies of a book. Murray and Longman, Hallam and Macaulay, Dickens and Bulwer, alike looked with anxiety to Mr. Miles's figures on the trade subscription-list of a new book. By the courtesy of the trade, a new book, when in boards and ready to be delivered, is carried first to the Longmans, publishers and booksellers—(Murray of the Handbooks is a publisher only)—then it is taken to Whittaker's and then to Simpkin's. The smaller booksellers follow. But Simpkin does the great London trade. Simpkin feeds the metropolis of the world. Your little news-vendors in St. Mary Axe and Soho send to Simpkin's. On Magazine-day—the last day in each month—Simpkin takes “over the counter” fabulous sums in silver and gold for current literature. What pushing to be served have we seen there in the season! Almanack days, November Stationers' Hall days, over again. Now, as “Simpkin's” is rebuilding, we shall have no more overcrowding. Literature will flourish as before; but there will be ample room and verge enough for Marylebone and the Minorities, Poplar and Pall-mall.

While “new built houses thunder o'er your head,” and little is doing in literature, we will, unobliged by hunger and requests of friends, oblige the public by putting into print for the first time an admirable and early letter from Horace Walpole to his lively friend and correspondent, George Montagu. The letter will appear in the concluding volume of Walpole's *Entire Correspondence*, edited by Mr. Cunningham, and published by Mr. Bentley; but the public likes to be beforehand, and we will be beforehand of Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Bentley—this time. When Walpole wrote this charming letter he was at Dick Rigby's seat, Mistley, near Manningtree, in Essex. Dick was of the Bloomsbury gang—a wit and an excellent letter-writer, but dissipated withal.

TO GEORGE MONTAGU, ESQ.

Mistley, July 14th, 1748.

I came hither yesterday, having staid but three days in London, which is a desert; but in those three days, and from all those nobodies, I heard the history of Lord Coke three thousand different ways. I expect next winter to hear of no Whigs and Jacobites, no courtiers and patriots, but of the Cokes and the Campbells. I do assure you the violence is incredible with which this affair is talked over. As the Irish mobs used to cry Butleraboo, and Crumaboo, you will see the women in the Assemblies will be hollering Campbellaboo! But with the leave of their violence, I think the whole affair of sending Harry Ballenden first to bully Coke and then to murder him, is a very shocking story, and so bad that I will not believe Lady Mary's family could go so far as to let her into a secret of an intention to pistol her husband. I heard the relation in an admirable way at first from my Lady Suffolk, who is one of the ringleaders of the Campbellaboo; and, indeed, a woful story she made of it for poor Coke, interlarding it every minute with very villainous epithets bestowed on his Lordship by Noll Bluff, and when she had run over the string of rascal, scoundrel, &c., she would stop and say, “You little dog, do I tell ye story right, for you know I am very deaf, and perhaps did not hear it exactly.” I have compiled all that is allowed on both sides, and it is very certain for Coke's honour that his refusing to fight was till he could settle the affair of his debts. But two or three wicked circumstances on t'other side, never to be got over, are Ballenden's stepping close up to him after Coke had fired his last pistol, and saying—“You little dog, now I will be the death of you,” and firing, but the pistol missed, and what confirms the intention of these words is—its having come out that the Duke of Argyll knew that Coke, on having been told that his Grace complained of his usage of Lady Mary, replied, “Very well; does he talk? Why it is impossible I should use my wife worse than he did his!” When Harry Ballenden left Coke on the road from Sunning, the day before the duel, he crossed over to the Duke, which his Grace flatly denied; but Lord Gower proved it to his face. I have no doubt but a man who would dispatch his wife would have no scruple at the assassination of a person that should approach him with it.

I don't like your not meeting me at the Tygers. I think I shall scarce go if you don't, unless the Duchess of Queensberry drives me from Strawberry-hill, as is very probable, for t'other night we met her coming from making me a visit. She had been up-stairs and wrote a card that began “She has been to see Mr. W.” I have another distress, my brother Ned's eldest girl is come to Mrs. Scott, the painter's wife, at next door. The child is in a consumption, and, seeing her so ill-lodged, I could not help offering her my house, for I can't be angry when I see people unhappy. I found afterwards that my brother had intended to borrow it while I am here. I can conceive forgiveness; I can conceive using people ill; but how does one feel to use anybody very ill without provocation and then ask favours of them? Well, he must think of that. I shall be glad if I can save the poor girl's life. My compliments to all your house. I have not got the fish, for t'other brother has sent me word they must not be disturbed. Stuff! He will borrow my house next. Yours, &c., HOR. WALPOLE.

I had almost forgot to tell you a pleasant bit; I had been to visit the Vere Beauclerks at Hanworth [in Middlesex], and had pried about for a portrait of the black grandmother, but to no purpose. As to old Chambers's black leg, I did not expect to find him stepping it forth like the King of Clubs. I went another evening with Mrs. Lenove, Lady Vere then carried us into all the lodging-rooms; over one private bed-chamber chimney, what did I view but the most deplorable sooty gentleman that ever was beheld. I immediately guessed that this was her black housemaid flattered, for it was not absolutely negro. I asked Mrs. Lenove, hem'd and coughed, and was ready to die. Lady Vere answered, “It was her grandmother's picture, a Portuguese that her grandfather had married at Fort St. George—a very bad likeness.” Adieu, Rigby sends you a great many compliments. We call his Black nothing but the Portuguese.

“Decline and Fall” Gibbon abandoned a favourite idea of writing the life of Sir Walter Raleigh; and Dr. Johnson, a little earlier in point of time, said farewell to the same favourite subject. Their reasons were the same—Oldys had exhausted all the materials. Our ablest men are not the most industrious or far-seeing. Oldys exhausted printed materials; but he had not (and he was a very able man) exhausted manuscript materials. A keeper of records, dull, industrious, and dry, next took up the subject of Sir Walter Raleigh. This man's name was Caley, and Caley contributed to the known facts of Raleigh's life. Then came Mrs. Thomson, who added little; and then Patrick Tytler, who added a few particles more. But what marvellous additions have been made since! Mr. Collier, in the “Archæologia,” has importantly added to our knowledge. Mr. Bruce has recently contributed a few key-notes to the right consideration of Raleigh's character; and in recent numbers of the *Literary Gazette* we observe many letters (there first published) illustrative of the deep, cunning, sagacious character of one of England's worthies. After this little narrative, what author wily undertake to say that he has exhausted a subject—nay, what author need be deterred from further exertion in any matter-of-fact pursuit?

The growth of London is curiously illustrated by the migration of the dead. Let us take a case. When George I. ascended the throne the little church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at Charing-cross, was pulled down to meet the enlarged population of what was then a fashionable district. At the destruction of the church many bodies of illustrious persons—Nell Gwyn's included—were carted into the pit of a little cemetery adjoining the little church. This little cemetery or churchyard existed in our time, and in our time it was carted away to St. Pancras; and, in our time still, St. Pancras wants to cart it away to St. Albans. The Pest-house Field, given by the loyal Earl of Craven, has been thrice removed.

In the fens of Lincolnshire they know how to open a national monument. On the 21st the men of Grantham—Grantham, with the high steeple awry—go through a long and well-schemed ceremony of opening a public monument to Sir Isaac Newton. Lord Brougham—who so fond of science as he?—delivers the address, and accepts a choice copy of Newton's “Principia.” In the procession Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity, walks on one side of Lord Brougham, and Professor Graham, the Master of the Mint, on the other. Very appropriate. Newton was a Trinity man; Newton, too, was Master of the Mint.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES AT ASTON HALL.

WHEN her most gracious Majesty the Queen opened the “People's Park” near Birmingham, we gave full illustrations of the Inauguration, with all its brilliant scenes, also of the fine baronial mansion attached to the park, and we sincerely regret not having had an opportunity of alluding to the admirable exhibition of articles of virtue, as well as handicraft, which have been collected within its walls since last June.

After the “Great Exhibition” and the “Manchester” one, we must pronounce the one at Aston Hall to be the most successful, both as regards contents and attendance, of all the exhibitions held out of the metropolis. Birmingham, though enjoying a high reputation for its musical festival, has not boasted of a lofty standing in the artistic world: the poor town has had to submit to certain “snubbings” (frequently well-merited) as being, in the estimation of *la mode*, quite “uncivilized.” To those, however, who have been acquainted with its inner life for the last ten years it is evident the seeds have been sown for future advancement; and many of them have already brought forth fruit. We trust that in “the fulness of time” Birmingham may make rapid advances in the social status, and that it will (democratic though it be) fully repay the debt which it owes to Royalty; for, be it remembered, Prince Albert, with much state, inaugurated the “Midland Institute”—may we hope, in time, to say with truth, a local “Industrial College”; and we have found her Majesty gladly accepting an invitation to inaugurate the place of recreation for the people of the same district.

The various ministers of the Gospel, of each and every denomination, have maintained an honourable rivalry in the good work of advancing the social condition of the people, especially of the industrial classes.

It is most pleasing to find the very prominent part which has been taken in the achievement of the project of holding an exhibition of fine arts and manufactures by the working-men of the committee of management.

Although the fullest meed of praise must be tendered to those kind and liberal friends of the movement who have so generously placed at the disposal of the committee their treasures of art and art-manufacture; still, we must not omit to name some of those who have devoted much valuable time to so praiseworthy an object. We trust not to be deemed invidious in naming especially Sir N. E. Scott, Bart., and C. Redfern, Esq.; also, W. Cokes, Esq.; and last, not least, the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee (who has laboured incessantly in this good work), J. P. Turner, Esq. The exhibition has been visited, and carefully inspected, by all classes, from her Majesty and suite down to the humble, honest denizens of the “black country” and the sturdy labourer of the agricultural districts.

The collections are so varied that they have afforded an admirable opportunity for students, be they artisans, clerks, or even those of a superior grade (whose time or means may not admit of their visiting the metropolis, Paris, &c., or even of leaving their native districts), to examine specimens of some of the greatest achievements in the arts of painting, sculpture, pottery, porcelain, carving, enamelling, metalwork (ancient and modern), armoury, and other branches of human skillfulness. Thus, such an exhibition is not to be judged of by mere monetary or even numerical results, but by the lasting benefit it has conferred upon the hosts of persons who have visited it; who have derived knowledge and pleasure while resting from their labours and inhaling a pure atmosphere. We look upon such educational and sanitary movements with heartfelt pleasure, resting convinced that they are sadly required by those sons of England who toil over-much. *En passant*, we find with pleasure the half-holiday system being brought into greater use in these districts. It is only the man who has worked wearily from eight or nine o'clock a.m. to the same hour at night, from week's end to week's end, and from year to year, who can fully appreciate the blessed boon of “leaving off his work” at twelve or one p.m. on the Saturday.

We cannot confine ourselves to the mere question of the “sight seeing” in the Exhibition at Aston Hall: it has long become to us a deeply social question; and, as such, we announce with pleasure that the attendance has been most satisfactory. In connection with its organisation and management, we would remark, that the Exhibition manager is R. W. Hakewill, who was connected with the Exhibition of 1851. The admirable catalogue has been compiled and edited by W. C. Aitken, a gentleman who has laboured quietly, but effectively, for a number of years in the literary, scientific, and more especially the artistic, circles of this district, to advance the condition of the people, and to place the beauties and joys of literature and the arts generally within the reach of those artisans who have the moral worth to journey in quest of such goodly possessions.

Next week we shall engrave a fine picture, by MacIise, from the Exhibition, and furnish a detailed account of some of the other contributions.

THE NEW TOWNHALL AT LEEDS.—From the *Western Daily Press*, published in Bristol, we extract the following:—“The facile pens of ‘our own correspondents’ have given us an excellent description of this noble building, but we believe no one who has not seen it can form a correct estimate of the proportions and general appearance of the edifice from a written description. Nothing short of a pictorial illustration would enable us to do this adequately. The desideratum has been supplied by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who have had an engraving worthy of the subject executed. It is, without exception, the most handsome specimen of block printing in colours we have yet seen, and it shows us to what a high state of perfection the new art has been brought in a comparatively short period.”

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the state of the store and clothing depôts at Weedon, Woolwich, and the Tower, will resume their investigations on Tuesday next, September 21, in No. 11 Committee-room, at the House of Commons. All persons desirous of giving evidence, or of adding the inquiry, are requested to communicate with the secretary, Mr. E. L. Dew, 13, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

INVULNERABLE SHIPS.—Admiral G. R. Sartorius sends to a morning contemporary a description of a “shot-proof steam ram,” a vessel of war intended to run down the enemy's ships:—“My notion (says the Admiral) is that the steam-ram should have stem or stern (for each is either of the same form, and at each end a massive projecting prow or rostrum, by means of which the blow is to be given, the projection being sufficient to protect the rudder from injury, and the prow having shoulders to prevent the possibility of its too deep insertion. The extremes being of the same shape there would be a screw propeller at each end, thus doubling the means of propulsion, whether for backing, going ahead, or turning; moreover, the vessel would be less likely to be disabled. The object for which she is most expressly designed is, that of crushing in the side or bow of an enemy by her beak; but she would also be formidable in disabling a retreating enemy, by destroying the rudder. The deck may have three towers for the purpose of navigation and observation when in the presence of an enemy, and also to eject boiling water on an enemy's boards. I believe that not only can the requisite speed and handiness be obtained, but so much more as to leave the vessels I contemplate at liberty to carry a few guns of heavy calibre, so enabling them to act against towns and batteries, as well as by their proper action to destroy ships afloat. There need be no limit to size and tonnage, but in my opinion, 2500 tons would be the most effective and convenient. Every one accustomed to the use of artillery at sea knows how few shots can take effect when both parties are in rapid and eccentric movement. If the ship should haul up to get her broadside guns to bear on the attacking steam-ram, the latter receives the fire on her safest point—her bows, the shot glances off, and she rapidly closes. If the ship runs and fires her stern guns, the shot still glances harmlessly off, while those from the steam-ram (shot or shell) are doing their work with full effect; therefore, either by her fire or her blow, the enemy must be destroyed. The defects of the cracking and ultimately falling off of the bits of broken plate, the result of repeated blows on the same place, can be guarded against by various means, among others by the very simple one of casing the iron or steel side with strong planking. Let us suppose a fleet of our ships of the size of our *Wellingtons* and *Alberts* conveying large bodies of troops met by only two of these steam-rams, the latter, to make the work shorter and surer, reserving their attack until the darkness of night. The steam-ram, comparatively low in the water, and masts lower down, effects a rapid and almost unperceived approach—the first intimation the larger ship would receive of the proximity of her enemy, and before a gun could be fired, or that ship obey her helm, and simultaneous with the cry of the look-out man, ‘the steam-ram is upon us!’ her side, bow, or stern would be crushed, no lives could be saved under such circumstances, and the entire dispersion or destruction of the whole convoy becomes inevitable.”

THE PICTURE GALLERY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE new Picture Gallery at the Crystal Palace is, in many respects, a great improvement upon the former arrangement. The pictorial art has hitherto been consigned to a dreary apartment at the extremity of the north wing, approached by a descent, and which comparatively few people either knew of or cared to visit. Now a considerable portion of the main gallery in the west side is appropriated to the purpose, where, in the midst of the most attractive features of the establishment, and within hearing of the transept band, the public may lounge at their leisure, and contemplate the various merits of some hundreds of pictorial efforts. With respect to the gallery itself as a picture gallery, it is spacious and well-proportioned, but the light is as yet far from satisfactory. Generally speaking, it is too scattered, occasionally it is of insufficient volume, whilst here and there it pours down from the broad glass roof in a perfect torrent, utterly destructive of colour. In mentioning these defects we feel satisfied that they are of a nature to be amenable to remedial treatment, and that the directors, with the co-operation of the new manager of the department (Mr. Wass), will, in time, successfully combat them. Rome was not built in a day; and it was hardly to be supposed that a great educational institution like the Crystal Palace—comprehending within its scope of action every branch of intellectual study and art achievement—should, all at once, adjust and develop its various functions upon the scale they are ultimately destined to attain. It was nothing to be surprised at that, in the midst of the novel and unique attractions of the various “courts,” and the antediluvian clay menagerie—recalling the marvels of the past in successive ages to our very presence—the claims of the modest arts of design as they exist in our own day should have been to a great extent overlooked. That they have now forced themselves upon the attention of the directors is, in our opinion, a matter for sincere congratulation; for, realising as they generally do themselves congenial to the thought and spirit of the age, they are important alike as elements of civilisation, and evidences of mental development. Every nation in the days of its greatest power and prosperity has boasted a certain proficiency in the arts of design, which it has stamped with a character of its own, distinguishing them as a “school.” That England has not yet arrived at this high and distinct position in art is chiefly owing to the want of a great permanent exhibition of living art, native and foreign, for the development and education of the public taste. Such an exhibition is now attempted in the people's palace at Sydenham, and we trust that artists and art-collectors will cordially lend their aid in promoting its success. If they do, the public, judging by what we saw on two occasions when we visited the gallery, will not be backward in marking their appreciation of the valuable boon accorded them.

Of course, on the first formation of a collection of this kind the promoters must have many difficulties to contend against, and the contents of the exhibition must in great measure depend upon circumstances which they cannot control. Of course, also, there must be a wide latitude in the merits of the various productions made available to their use, and great caution and discrimination will consequently be necessary in selecting from them. The exhibition cannot be expected to start so well as it will afterwards go on, there being many prejudices to overcome, which time and experience can alone remove. Upon one point we hope and trust the directors and manager will act with uncompromising fidelity; and that is in what regards the authenticity of the works exhibited under their auspices. Acting as commission agents for the sale of a large proportion of these pictures, they are morally bound to guarantee all purchasers against fraud or error; and, after the numerous scandalous instances of the tricks of the picture-jobbing trade which have recently come to light, we believe that intending picture purchasers would gladly encourage a business of this kind carried on under the ordeal of public scrutiny, and the guarantee of so respectable a body as the directors of the Crystal Palace. Another point we would suggest is, that where prices are affixed to pictures they should be insisted upon as between owner and purchaser without abatement. We know that too generally the value of a picture is considered to be “what it will bring;” and this may be a very fair principle to act upon at an auction, where so much depends on chance, and so much also on that peculiar quality vulgarly called “humbug.” But the Crystal Palace Company ought not to lend themselves to anything of this kind. We believe they would not knowingly do so; and we mention the subject only to express a hope that they will give a distinct assurance to the public to that effect.

We will now say a few words, and they must be a very few, about the collection as it stands, remarking that it is every day receiving additions of importance, which, from time to time, may call for notice. It is, truth to say, very miscellaneous and diffuse, extending from the earliest period to the present time, and including all countries. With the collection of “old masters,” at the further end of the Gallery, we shall have nothing to do to-day. We may perhaps investigate their pretensions on some future occasion; but meantime we shall confine our regards to the art of our own time and of our own country, with which the growing taste of the public is more immediately concerned.

Although many of our favourite artists are necessarily still unrepresented here, there is, nevertheless, a numerous display of British art upon the walls, including, amongst a great many which have been familiar to us at former exhibitions, some few which have never been exhibited before. Anthony makes a strong display; his well-known “Monarch Oak” hangs conspicuously in the transept, and is seen to advantage from the opposite gallery. We also admire, by the same hand, “The Coming Storm,” and “The Deserted Church,” ivy-clad in its solitude. Then there are, by Etty, the third compartment of his ambitious “Joan of Arc” effort; by T. Brooks, a pleasing picture of domestic sentiment, “Friends in Adversity”; by Pyne, two coast views, one of Carnarvon, with his favourite pink focus; by Petit, “The Seventh Trial,” a bold effort in Martin's style, but dealing rather too lavishly in stage fire; by Phillips, an interesting portrait of Scheffer, the great French historical painter, lately deceased; by Lance, four small specimens of fruit, less gaudy, but not less charming, than some of his larger displays; by Carrick, a very clever character group, cabinet size, “Waiting for the Coach, Seventeenth Century”; by Clifton, “The Sixth Age,” a picture of some merit, which attracted considerable notice when exhibited some years ago; by Dyce, “King Lear and the Fool,” rather wildly treated; by Collins, an effective “Market by Candlelight”; and several others by Danby, Underhill, Kennedy, Cave, Thomas, &c. Millais appears creditably before us in his early work, the “Widow's Mite,” for which, we believe, he received the £100 prize under the Fine Art Commission, in 1847—a production full of ability and high promise, showing a trace of Raphaellesque inspiration here and there, as, for instance, in the little boy in front, the inspection of which makes us only the more regret that since it was painted the gifted artist should have lapsed into pre-Raphaelite conceits. But the gem of the collection—and one which does honour to the arts of the country—is the great picture of the Bull family, by James Ward, R.A., which was painted, we believe, in a sort of rivalry with Paul Potter's celebrated Bull, and which certainly, upon its simple merits, is worthy to stand in competition with that or any other bull picture in the world. The bovine trio are noble specimens of their kind, with admirable “points,” and full of character; and they are placed in a truly English landscape, of surpassing beauty and freshness. The execution throughout is correct, vigorous, and masterly in the extreme.

In conclusion we would recommend to the attention of the directors the propriety of establishing a gallery of engravings, as a most valuable aid to the cultivation of art. The difficulties in respect to lighting would not apply to this class of works; and the field over which they spread is illimitable.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PEOPLE have little or nothing to talk about just now, and fortunately this state of things is contemporaneous with people's being scattered so far and wide that the absence of matter for conversation is unfelt. The Queen is at Balmoral, and her yacht is lying in Portsmouth harbour, no great way from the immortal *Victory*, and is a rival attraction for visitors. Where the Ministers may be is uncertain, nor is the public mind profoundly affected by the inquiry. We know, however, that the indefatigable Lord Stanley is hard at work at the India House, and that the indomitable Earl, his father, has managed once more to lose a great race, Toxophilite being fourth for the St. Leger on Wednesday. The Premier has now done with racing for the moment—most persons would have been pleased to see him close his book with the éclat of a success; but it was not to be. One other Minister has been making a speech, the Right Hon. Joseph Henley, who has specially announced that a Reform Bill is in preparation, and made it equally clear that if he had his way no such document would be heard of. Lord Palmerston having succeeded in puzzling the French, and having enraged a diplomatist or two by a haughty—none the less haughty for being pleasantly uttered—joke instead of an argument, has returned to England. The rest of the Lords and Commons are killing birds (by the way, Major Beresford and Mr. Du Cane have been haranguing at Walton-on-the-Naze—we shall next have a political congress at Herne Bay), and the clubs are houses of call for plasterers and painters. If it were not for Donati's comet, now on splendid view, there would be no "common object" to onlist the attention of English folk.

We have certainly got our Chinese treaty, and everything in it is highly satisfactory on paper. We may convert all China, if we can; and the Catholics, who are to have equal missionary rights, do not beat us. And we may trade everywhere. The face of the Emperor is not to be revealed to our Ambassador or Envoy, but this we may endeavour to bear. A Chinese Ambassador is to come to England, and unless diplomatic etiquette forbid, we doubt not that Queen Victoria will be less exclusive than her Royal brother (he is now in the family) with the peacock's feather. We fear that revolvers will, for some time to come, be found very necessary to the completeness of the outfit of a "commercial gent" visiting China, and ships will have to occupy points most favourable for adjusting any little mercantile disputes. Still, the treaty is a great fact, and Lord Palmerston will probably not entirely forget to take, incidentally, in the course of next session, some little credit for a policy which has thus eventuated so satisfactorily.

Long ere this the exultation which was caused in America by the success of the telegraph has subsided. We could see nothing but what was in the highest degree to the honour of the Americans in the expression of their delight at being linked to the grand old heart of the mother country; literally, in fact,

Grappled to our heart with hooks of steel.

The disappointment will have been proportionate; but the problem has been solved—that messages can be sent across the world; and whether permanent success be granted to this wire, or to the next, or to the next half dozen that will, we hope, be laid by the next Presidential election, is a small matter. The present aspect of things is not promising; and we observe, also, that a gentleman who has borne an active and important part in promoting the undertaking, and who complains—with what justice we are yet in no position to say—of illiberal treatment from the Company, intimates that failure, when victory was all but complete, is due to want of proper vigour and precaution. We think the directors are entitled to time to ascertain the real state of the cable, and to do what may be in their power, before they are asked for newspaper explanations; out Mr. Whitehouse's charge is not one that should be left unrefuted, if refutation be possible.

Memories of the Spurgeon catastrophe at the Surrey Gardens have been recalled by an accident at Sheffield, where, in a Music-hall (curiously enough called the Surrey), and devoted to the amusements of the lower orders, an alarm of fire was given on Monday night, with the usual result—a panic; and in the terrible struggle of an escaping crowd five persons were killed, and others dangerously wounded. The proximate cause of the alarm, if a witness named Greaves, a lad of nineteen, may be believed, was his having lighted a lucifer, to kindle a bit of a cigar, near a gaspipe which was leaking. But the original impression was that some miscreant had fired a pistol in order to create an alarm, and the investigation has not satisfactorily settled the point. But there will always be both fools and ruffians in a large throng, and a far more important consideration is how far any public building ought to be allowed to be opened unless there are the most ample means of egress at the shortest notice. We are far behind the ancients in these matters. At the Coliseum a savage and wicked spectacle was provided, but provision was also made that the 80,000 persons who went to behold gladiators mangled by lions might themselves depart in perfect safety. We invite our thousands to more innocent zoological amusement, such as "poor dog Tray," and our bears "dance only to the gentlest of tunes," but we take no care for those who are invited, and expose them to all the horrors of a crush in narrow passages and dangerous staircases. Mr. Disraeli has plainly said, in the House of Commons, that we shall have to hang an architect before architecture is regarded with due solemnity in England.

Everybody is travelling, and everybody therefore is interested in railroads. The great companies themselves have at length discovered that they also are interested in the subject, and the result has been a very important meeting, at which the chairmen of the principal railways have attended, and at which a series of resolutions have been passed, by which a general plan of something like united and consistent action has been arranged. Among other points which the locomotive public may like to consider is a resolution that, where two lines take to the same place, the rate of charge shall be the same in both. The public aforesaid will like to know which way this is to work; whether, for instance, the North Kent means to come down to the Tilbury charge, *in re* the Gravesend trip, or whether the Essex line is to be invited to make the loftier charge of its many tunnelled and much dawdling competitor; or whether neither result is to occur, but that a medium rate is to be taken. These and other matters of railway politics will furnish an interesting subject for debate as the new system gets into working.

A SEASIDE EQUIPMENT.—On an excursion in search of sea anemones (says the "Manual for the Seaside") the seaside naturalist will find it advisable to be provided with a double-headed hammer, a long iron chisel, an oyster knife, an old ivory paper knife, and a small net. It is also desirable to be provided with a stout iron crowbar.

THE MUMMY OF AN EGYPTIAN PRINCESS.—From Egypt, was a few days ago landed at the Custom House. It is intended for exhibition. An embalmed cat was found in the same case with the lady, also an embalmed bird of exquisite plumage, about the size of a peacock—the whole in excellent preservation.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS.—A word or two more may well be allowed as to the close of the season at this theatre, and particularly in relation to its last revival. "The Merchant of Venice" is Mr. C. Kean's *chef-d'œuvre*. It has asserted the legitimacy of a new art, and also realised its claims. Stage decoration, including not only scenery but costume, was in that production exercised upon principle, and has awakened reflections upon the subject which demand, and have indeed received, expression. The subject has been properly recommended to the attention of young artists in particular, who, from the combinations and glancing lights of stage accessories in motion, may gather much of suggestion and not a little even of instruction. Mr. Kean's scenes, too, are full of reminiscences. His opening one, representing St. Mark's Place, is decidedly a Venetian picture. The well-known figures, in their varied costumes, in which the colours of red and black are prominent, recall the senators and priests, the Doge and his trumpeters, the market-women and the water-carriers, with whom the connoisseur is already so familiar on the canvas. As in a true picture, too, the hues of the dresses harmonise with the tints of the edifices and the white glare of the cupolas; while the other adjuncts of the scene are, in regard to colour, so disposed as to arrange one with the other in the manner the most pleasing and the most effective.

The artists to whom the credit is due for these striking examples of elaborate scene-painting are Messrs. Grieco and Telbin. They lose no opportunity of showing their skill. Witness the excellence of the perspective, and of the entrance of the light by the window in the chamber of *Portia's* house; and similar beauties in the view of the Merchants' Exchange, not forgetting the baskets and other clever groupings in the foreground.

The second act has commanded most attention, consisting as it does of one set scene, in which are concentrated the peculiarities of Venice. We have already described this in elaborate detail, and the action of the scenery on the dialogue and character by means of the exits and entrances in gondolas. We may add that the painting of the scene is of remarkable brilliance, and the colouring studiously artistic. A contemporary that has devoted considerable space to this subject describes the harmony maintained between it and the costumes, presenting its points of reconciliation and contrast. In relation to the masquerade, for instance, that follows the poetic dialogue, the writer appropriately remarks that "the windows of the houses are lit up, the moon becomes brighter, and the stage and bridges are covered with revellers bearing transparent lanterns. All the figures on the nearer bridge are dressed in red, which, being opposed by the green petticoats and pink aprons of the dancers in the front of the stage, produces an admirable contrast of colours, besides the combination of tints occasioned by the dresses of the people who crowd the scene in every part, occasionally changing their positions to allow the passing of the gondolas, with variegated lanterns, to be seen by the audience. The waving of a hundred coloured lights, and the shouting of the riotous masqueraders, the noise of the vociferous singers, and the clang of musical instruments, the movement occasioned by the violence of the dancers, and, lastly, a profuse shower of gaudy bouquets complete a scene which, for naturalness at the beginning, and spirit at the conclusion, has certainly never been surpassed. The flowers lying about the stage are very advantageous, by bringing the local colours of the houses and dresses to the foreground of the picture."

Thus far, in just acknowledgment to a periodical (the *Building News*) from which we have derived so much information on the subject, and which has devoted an elaborate and eloquent article on the topic of "the theatrical scenery," treating it as almost a newly discovered or invented art. Its criticism on the view of the Rialto and Grand Canal is equally fair and considerate, particularly dwelling on the minute details, such as the local or accidental colour of the water being represented as reflected on the top of the arch under the bridge; to which may be added that of the columns of St. Mark, surmounted by their well-known lions, and with which art-students are already familiarised by the paintings of Canaletti and other Italian masters.

The painting and disposition of the Court of Justice, in which *Shylock* prosecutes his "strange suit" against the Merchant, are also the theme of well-deserved applause. There is the dais in the arched recess with the Doge in the centre, attended by the senators in red and the officials in black. "The row of presiding law officers on the dais being dressed in robes of very positive colours," says the critic already cited, are "very like in effect most of the Venetian pictures we have seen, and form a mass in themselves. The dark dresses worn by those below the dais produce another division of the arrangement; the tapestry and architecture of the chamber is the third; and the whole is brought together by the red dresses of the senators, being repeated by a strong dark red costume among the black robes of the barristers on the right, and the light dress of the Doge finds an echo in the white satin cloak on the back of *Gratiano*, who stands on the left, strongly relieved by black dresses near him."

We cannot conclude these few remarks without referring to the fancy scenes in Belmont—the interior and exterior of *Portia's* house; both of which are wonderfully magnificent. The former appears frequently, and presents a richly-furnished apartment. The table on which the caskets are placed is splendid; and the suite of gorgeous rooms seen in perspective on one side, and the enormous flight of stairs on the other, give to the hall a most princely appearance. Nor is the avenue by which this majestic palace is approached less picturesque. The bridges, the lakes, the architectural grandeur, and the natural beauty of the moonlight on the stately elms, the marble steps and lofty terraces, combine in a most enchanting effect. Carefully harmonised with this are the dresses of *Lorenzo* and *Jessica*, cold in colour and delicate in texture, all conducing to the sentiment of repose.

In the production of results like these we must acknowledge a distinctive genius; and, in regard to this revival, that genius manifests a state of sentiment so intensely poetical, that we concede at once that the accessories of the performance are as Shakspearian as the text of the play. It is to be hoped that in the future employment of theatrical scenery the principles so beautifully embodied in the present will serve as guiding lights, and be carried forward into still more subtle developments, in which, as in this instance, not only material grandeur will be realised, but the spiritual influences forthshadowed which add to physical beauty the finer and elevating graces of the ideal.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Falconer's comedy of "Extremes" still continues attractive. On Saturday a necessary change was made in the cast. Mrs. A. Mellon (late Miss Woolgar) appeared as *Miss Faversham*, in the place of Mrs. C. Young, who had returned to her engagement at Sadler's Wells. Mrs. Mellon has found in the character one that precisely harmonises with her style. The famous coquettish scene in the second act was exquisitely rendered. We must also notice the delicate play-act at the conclusion of the same act. Altogether, Mrs. Mellon throws a fresh charm on the performance. A new farce was produced on the same evening. It is entitled "Too Much for Good Nature." *Mr. Adolphus* is the name of the good-natured man, and he is admirably acted by Mr. Emery. The docile husband—the amiable lodger, whose apartments are invaded by demented amateur mesmerists, theatrical spouters, and curious *intriguantes*, until at last his peace is thoroughly destroyed and his patience utterly exhausted—found in Mr. Emery an accurate and faithful representative. The success of the piece, which is dependent on noise and bustle, was unequivocal.

SADLER'S WELLS.—This theatre was reopened for the regular dramatic season on Saturday with the tragedy of "Othello." The cast was, in all important particulars, as usual; and "the old familiar faces" were welcomed by the grateful audience with the usual fervour and enthusiasm.

YORK CIRCUIT.—Some weeks ago we called attention to Mr. Pritchard's attempt to revive the theatrical prosperity of this circuit. It seems that he has thoroughly succeeded. The business at Leeds has been very great. Mr. Pritchard recently appeared in *Hamlet*, and has received much praise for his portraiture of the melancholy Prince. It is not often in the provinces, we are told, that so much justice is done to that most poetical character. But this gentleman, it is stated, is "gifted with a voice, the first essential of an actor, of great depth and power." We trust that the statement will be realised, if we should witness his avatar to the

metropolis; for there is nothing that the stage at present stands more in need of than good voices. The season in Leeds opened with "Macbeth," the *Lady Macbeth* being finely represented by Miss Edith Hieraud, who has also appeared in *Portia*, *Mrs. Haller*, *Parthenia*, *Imilia*, *Rosalind*, and other leading parts with great success.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—Professor Frikell, whose magical feats we have fully described, is now amusing the public at this place, which he has engaged for a month. Those who desire to have their wonder fairly excited should lose no time in witnessing his inexplicable performances.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. Dolman recited "Macbeth" from memory on Tuesday, we regret to add, a small audience, but left no doubt on the minds of all who were present regarding the extraordinary capacity of his voice. On some future occasion we hope to find him more successful—better able, in fact, to "command" the patronage which he doubtless "deserves."

MUSIC.

MISS LOUISA PYNE and Mr. HARRISON are this season renewing their spirited endeavour to revive our almost extinct NATIONAL OPERA. The favourable result of their first attempt last year at the Lyceum Theatre, followed by a series of successes in the provinces, has induced them now to resume their metropolitan performances in a theatre fitted for carrying them out to greater advantage. With this view they have opened Drury-lane Theatre—a house which will enable them to get up their pieces on a larger scale and with more completeness, and which will contain an audience capable of supporting a greater and more expensive establishment.

Since we began our labours we have recorded various attempts of a similar kind, all of which have proved abortive; and in all those cases we have been able to trace the failure to its obvious cause—insufficient means and poverty-stricken management. There never has been an amount of capital embarked sufficient to form an effective company, and to provide all the accessories required for a theatre of consideration, nor to provide against those disappointments in the success of pieces brought out which must occur in every theatre. Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, when they opened the Lyceum this time twelve months, showed that they did not labour under want of means. They had engaged a company of reasonable, if not remarkable, strength; and their establishment, in respect to orchestra, chorus, scenery, and other requisites, was placed on a respectable footing. The greatest difficulty encountered by every one who tries to establish an English opera-house is the meagreness of the present English repertoire. The favourite operas of the last century—the works of Arne, Shield, Arnold, and Storace, and even the recent pieces of Bishop—are no longer suitable to the prevailing taste of the public—a taste formed upon the models of the modern Italian and German stage; and the number of English operas written according to those models is by far too small to supply the wants of a theatre, so that a manager nowadays must eke out the miserably scanty supply of existing English works with adaptations of foreign operas to our stage, and such new works by English composers as he may be able to procure. This last course, we need scarcely say, is the best—the only one, indeed, which can have any substantial effect in contributing to the progress of English dramatic music.

It was in this way that Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison proceeded when they opened the Lyceum last year. On the very first night they produced an original English opera written expressly for them by Balfe; and the great and deserved success of "The Rose of Castille" influenced the fortunes of the establishment during the whole season, its profits, it would seem, having been sufficient to counterbalance the indifferent success of the other pieces produced, which were mostly adaptations from the Italian stage.

We expected, therefore, that the new lessees of Drury Lane, in pursuance of a policy which they had found so advantageous, would have been prepared with a new and original piece by Balfe or some other English composer; and we expected this the more as we had heard months ago that Mr. Balfe was employed upon a new opera for the commencement of the present season. He is still, we understand, engaged in the composition of an opera, which will be produced when completed; but the lessees have lost the great advantage of being ready with it on the opening night of the season.

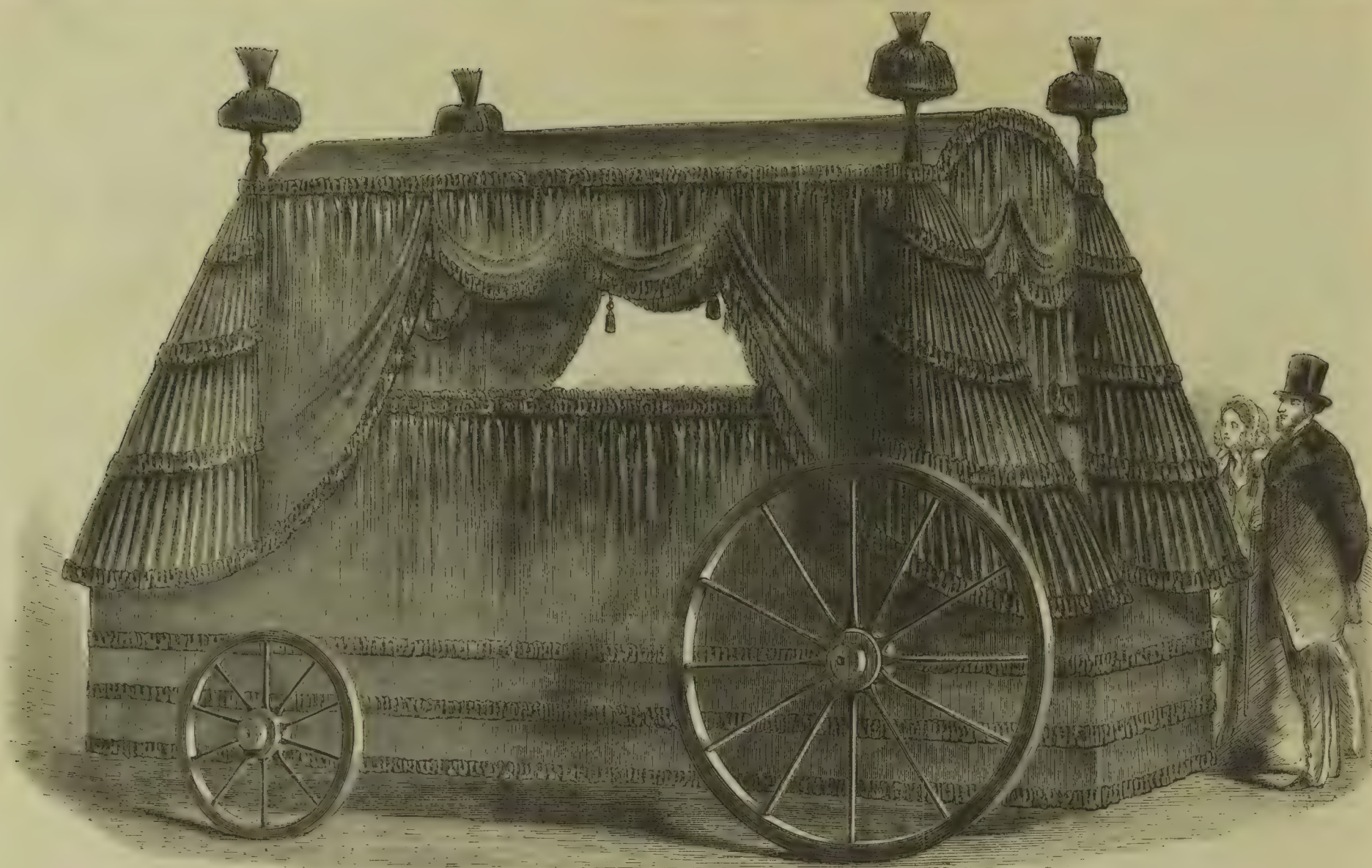
Failing this, however, they did what was next best. They opened their theatre with "The Rose of Castille;" and that the attraction of this pretty opera was not exhausted was proved, on Monday evening, by its reception by an audience which crowded every part of the theatre. The cast of the piece was very much the same as before; the only change of any importance being the substitution of Mr. Glover for Mr. Weiss in the character of *Don Petro*—a change by no means for the better, for Mr. Glover, though a very good singer, is not of the calibre of Mr. Weiss. Miss Louisa Pyne personated the young Queen with her usual graceful vivacity, and sang delightfully; and Harrison, as the pretended Muletoer, acted with as much energy, and displayed his vocal powers to as much advantage, as ever. Miss Susan Pyne's acting, as the Queen's companion, was as lively and pleasant as her singing was clever and musician-like; and Mr. Honey's buffoonery, as the fop of a courtier, was irresistibly mirth-provoking. The choral and concerted music was well executed; and the orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, was numerous and excellent. The scenery, decorations, and costumes were picturesque, rich, and handsome—worthy, in short, of Old Drury, so long the greatest of the English theatres.

Notwithstanding the success with which this opera has been reproduced, we trust that the lessees will not reckon too much upon it during the season. Nor must they rely on importations from abroad. What the public expect from them is the opening of a field for the genius of our native musicians. If they fail in this they may go on for a season or two, but assuredly their enterprise, like so many that have preceded it, will, sooner or later, fall to the ground.

The LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL terminated on Saturday last with "The Messiah," performed to an audience who filled the magnificent Townhall to overflowing. The principal singers were the same as at the Sacred Harmonic Society's Concerts in Exeter Hall—the peculiar feature of the Leeds performance being the unrivalled excellence of the chorus. We have often heard of Yorkshire chorus-singing, but never till now were fully aware of its character. Yorkshire has been called the Germany of England, and now we understand the force of the appellation. The Leeds chorus consisted entirely of Yorkshire people—men and women of the industrious classes, drawn from the towns and villages of that most musical district—people to whom the choral harmonies of Handel and the great sacred composers are "familiar as household words," and to whom the singing of this grand and solemn music is their daily and favourite pastime. In the choruses of "The Messiah" and the other oratorios performed at Leeds these choristers displayed an accuracy and clearness unequalled by anything we have ever heard elsewhere—great vigour, unimpaired by coarseness, and pure musical sound, unvitiated by noise. Though the entire choral and instrumental band did not exceed 340 persons, yet its real strength exceeded that of the 700 assembled in Exeter Hall: a proof, in addition to a thousand others, that in music, as in many other things, true power is not measured by numbers.

The result of this great music-meeting has been highly satisfactory. The numbers of persons present at each of the seven morning and evening performances averaged about 2000, and the amount received was about £7500. The expenses are estimated at £6000; so that the nett surplus—applied in aid of the funds of the Leeds General Infirmary, a noble charity—will amount to about £1500, a substantial sum, which will encourage the originators and promoters of this first festival at Leeds to further exertions. Much of this success is due to Professor Sterndale Bennett, whose ability and energy in his capacity of conductor have been worthy of his high reputation.

RIGGING AND TACKLE COMPLETE FOR LADIES.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* for last week gives the following description of Patent No. 198, dated February 3, 1858:—"Improved apparatus for raising and lowering the skirts of ladies' dresses. This consists in the uses of a girdle with cords united at one end in a knot, whilst their other extremities are attached to the garment. By drawing them up by hand at the knot, the dress will be raised to the distance required, uniformly all round. The cords are passed over pulleys."



FUNERAL CAR OF NAPOLEON I.

NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL CAR.

THE recent presentation of a model gun and its equipments to the Emperor of the French has been succeeded by the presentation to the French nation of a most interesting relic which has been deposited for many years in the Royal Repository, Woolwich—namely, the hearse in which was conveyed the body of the Imperial exile to St. Helena to the tomb in 1821.

The funeral car consists of the lower portion of the carriage used by Napoleon in his solitary rambles over the rugged roads of the island, and which, at his desire, was transformed into his funeral bier. At the request of Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor of the island, Captain Norford, of the East India Company's service, who touched at St. Helena on his way home from Bombay in 1828, received this relic on board his vessel and conveyed it to this country. It was unshipped at the East India Docks, and immediately transferred to the Military Repository at Woolwich. The gallant officer inspected the car before shipment, and found that it consisted only of the under carriage of the late Emperor's travelling carriage—the body being removed, and a platform being hung on the C springs to form a bier, on which the coffin rested, with four iron rods to support the canopy.

The French Government having expressed a wish to possess all relics appertaining to the last days of Napoleon, application was made through Lord Palmerston, then at the head of the Government, to have the car presented to the French nation. Her Majesty at once most graciously complied with the request. But such was the injury the car had sustained by time, and the numerous dilapidations caused by visitors anxious to possess even the smallest

relic as a memento, that it was deemed necessary to have it removed to the carriage department at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to be renovated and decorated. This order has been carried out under the able superintendence of Colonel Tulloch, Royal Artillery, in command of the department; and the car now presents a truly magnificent appearance, being fitted up with superfine black cloth, plaited elaborately, with silk fringe to match, having beautifully-fluted angular corners; the whole being surmounted with ostrich-feather plumes. Great praise is due to Messrs. T. Bilsbury and T. Day for the artistic and elegant manner in which they have executed the whole work intrusted to their charge.

Two old pensioners now reside in Woolwich, one of whom was second coachman to Sir Hudson Lowe during Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena; the other, named Boorman, an upholsterer, was one of the men employed at that time by Sir Hudson Lowe in fitting up the drapery of the car which carried the remains of Napoleon I. to the tomb.

The car is now in course of being packed, and will be shipped from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday next, under the charge of an officer of the Royal Artillery, for its destination at Paris. Our Engraving represents the present appearance of the hearse.

In connection with the above subject we give a Sketch of Longwood House, the residence of Napoleon during his captivity at St. Helena; and another of the spot where his ashes reposed previously to their removal, in 1840, during the reign of Louis Philippe, to Paris. The ceremonies attending the transfer of the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Helena to France, to repose, as the dying hero wished, near the banks of the Seine, were fully illustrated at the time in this Journal. Travellers still resort to the spot which once contained

the ashes of Napoleon; but nothing is now to be seen within the railings but the excavation which once contained all that was mortal of the mighty Emperor. Of the three beautiful willows which shaded the retreat, one stump alone remains. One of the willows was blown down, by a singular coincidence, on the night of Napoleon's death. The other two were cut away by degrees, each visitor being ambitious to possess a relic from Napoleon's tomb; and one of the dead trunks was taken to France by the Prince de Joinville in the *Belle Poule*, which bore away Napoleon's remains. The willows now growing are slips from the original trees, and even these are daily shorn of their branches by enthusiastic pilgrims.



NAPOLEON'S TOMB, ST. HELENA.

Close to the site of the tomb is a little spring, which drips from the porous rock, in a large cavity of which the water is collected, and, by a natural process of filtration, becomes cool, clear, and pure. When General Bertrand's family were staying for some time in a cottage near this spot Napoleon visited them, and was delighted with the water of the spring. In his last illness he desired a draught from the fountain, and when it was brought he expressed a wish to be buried near the limpid stream, if his remains were not suffered to repose on the banks of the Seine. His wish was complied with.

St. Helena is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, standing entirely by itself, detached from any group, about 1200 miles from the nearest land, off the coast of Southern Africa. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501. It was afterwards possessed by the Dutch; and finally came into the possession of the English about the year 1661, in whose possession it has, with a short interval, ever since remained. St. Helena is 10½ miles long by 6½ broad, and about 28 in circumference. It presents to the sea, throughout its whole circuit, nothing but an immense wall of perpendicular rock from 600 to 1200 feet high, like a castle in the midst of the ocean. On entering, however, and ascending by one of the few openings which nature has left, verdant valleys are found interspersed with the dreary rocks. The loftiest eminence is called Diana's Peak, situated nearly in the centre of the island, and rising to the height of 2700 feet. In the south-west quarter there is a conical hill called High Peak, or High Knoll, the elevation of which is not much inferior. There are also lofty peaks called Sugar Loaf and Ladder Hill. The other rocks and hills are thrown together in the wildest confusion, like nature in a state of chaos. There are only four openings in the great wall of rock which surrounds St. Helena by which it can be approached with any kind of facility. These are James's or Chapel Bay, being the one on which the town is built, and on which alone there is any beach; Rupert's Bay, Lemon Valley, and Sandy Bay. These are all strongly fortified. The climate of St. Helena is not liable to the extremes of heat or cold; but it is moist, and exposed to strong gusts of wind.



LONGWOOD, NAPOLEON'S RESIDENCE, ST. HELENA.

THE ITALIAN SALAMANDER.

CRISTOFERO BUONO CORE, the foreigner who has, under the above title, exhibited himself for some time past in the Ashburnham grounds of Cremorne, appears in England to test the advantages of a dress which is stated to be impervious to fire, and which will preserve the body though in actual contact with flame. The mode of proceedings adopted by the exhibitor is as follows:—Two iron cages are framed to intersect each other, about fifteen feet long, by seven feet high, but only three feet wide, with four openings or doorways. These he completely surrounds and covers with light brushwood, which is fired; and, when the whole becomes as it were one body of flame, he coolly enters, traverses the several narrow burning avenues, passing in and out at each opening with apparent ease, and perfectly unharmed. During the period the performance takes place the heat of the fire is so great that none of the visitors can approach within a distance of thirty feet, and then only by partially shading the face. The public are not in any way restricted as to examination or point of sight, so that no deception can be practised; and it would appear that M. Core has proved what he has asserted, "that life and action can be maintained without injury in the midst of fire." The exhibitor has served in the Neapolitan army, and has spent much of his time in Egypt, where his attention was drawn to considerable loss of life and property from fires which appeared to him to admit of a remedy. Repeated experiments during four years resulted in a success for which he was very handsomely rewarded by Said Pacha; but, becoming involved in political intrigues, he was necessitated to take refuge in England, where he seeks to benefit by an invention which certainly seems calculated to be of considerable importance. The dress is of a light, portable material, made in a sacklike form, over a portion of which is worn a kind of hood, with glasses to shelter the eyes.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

No more the pealing anthem's strain
Resounds in Kirkstall's walls;
No more the swelling vesper hymn
Is heard when evening falls.

Where lands at midnight once were sung
By torches' lurid glare,
The silver moonbeams from on high
Have now an entrance there.

THESE ruins are considered among the finest in the kingdom. They occupy a very picturesque position in the valley of the Aire, about three miles from Leeds, and near the Kirkstall station. The abbey was founded, in 1153, by Henry de Lacy, the great Baron of Pontefract, in fulfilment of a vow which he had made while suffering under a dangerous illness. A colony of Cistercian monks from Fountains Abbey settled here upon the invitation of De Lacy, who, in addition to the grant of the beautiful site for their monastery, plentifully supplied them with money and provisions. The monks thrived under the protection of this powerful and generous patron; and under him and his successor they considerably extended their boundaries. Hard times, however, seem to have followed, or the monks were improvident, for in 1284 we find them in debt to the extent of £524 15s. 7d. The affairs of the monastery were con-

siderably retrieved towards the end of the century, the debt being reduced to £160. The gross annual value at the Dissolution, in 1540, was stated at £512 13s. 4d. The site was granted by Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, to Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. After various transmissions, the abbey and some adjacent estates came into the possession of the Earls of Cardigan, with whom they still remain.

The ruins occupy a considerable space. Their length is about 340 feet from north to south, and 445 from east to west. The walls inclose a quadrangle of 115 feet by 143. The principal gateway of the monastery is at a distance of about 300 feet to the north-west of the church. The church is in the form of a cross, with a square tower at the intersection. The tower remained entire till 1779, when two sides, and part of a third, fell down. This catastrophe, though to be lamented, has probably increased the picturesqueness of the ruin. The body of the church consists of a nave and two side aisles, divided by massive clustered columns, terminating in pointed arches, over which is a range of windows with round arches. The view of the interior from the west end is exquisite. Indeed, both the interior and exterior, from numberless points, present views which artists are fond of transferring to their drawing-books or their canvas. The east window is pointed, but the west one is Norman, and in good preservation. The era at which this abbey was erected appears to have been a transition period; for both the round and pointed arches in the body of the church must have been built at

have extirpated the wood, dyed the waters with tints derived from other lands, turned the heath into fertile fields, and filled the valley with mills and looms, water-wheels, and engine-chimneys. Yet is not all the beauty of Airedale lost; nor should the thoughtful mind which now regards the busy stream of the Aire lament the change. The quiet spinner is happier than the rude and violent hunter; the spirit of true religion fills these populous villages as well as once it filled those cloistered walls; the woods are gone, and in their place is the iron road; but that road conducts the intelligent lover of beauty to other hills and dales where art has had no contest with nature, and, by enabling him to compare one region with another, corrects his judgment, heightens his enjoyment, and deepens his sympathy with man."

The village of Kirkstall stands about a quarter of a mile east of the abbey, and consists of numerous well-built houses, with a spacious hotel; and in the immediate vicinity, which abounds with richly-varied scenery, are some pleasant mansions and villas, particularly Kirkstall Grange, the seat of William Beckett, Esq.; and Abbey House, the seat of George Skirrow Beecroft, Esq., M.P. for Leeds. There is a very handsome bridge over the river and canal, and at the distance of about a mile the ancient and extensive ironworks called Kirkstall Forge, probably coeval with the abbey. There are several extensive factories close by the village. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is situated on an eminence, and is in the Early English style, with a tower, surmounted by a lofty spire.

the same time. The architecture of the whole structure is remarkable for its chasteness and simplicity. The roof, between the east end and the tower, was adorned with fretwork and intersecting arches, but has been long destroyed. There are no traces of any monuments in the interior. The remains of the refectory and chapter-house, as well as of other parts of the original structure, may still be seen. The chapter-house is the most interesting of these. It is divided into two portions by double arches. The portion contiguous to the cloisters has the remains of a cluster of columns in the centre; but the other portion has been without columns, the groins springing from angle to angle. The seats for members of the chapter are ranged around.

To the neglect of man, and the beautifying power of nature, this fine old ruin is indebted for the picturesqueness which charms every visitor. Man has left it to decay; and nature has carpeted its floor with grass and flowers, and adorned its walls with a luxuriant growth of ivy. And so it stands, in the neighbourhood of furnaces and factories such as its founders never dreamed of—a thing of beauty, asking nothing from the busy industry around but to be protected from violence, and left to gradual and inevitable, but picturesque, decay.

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THE FUNDS recently contributed to the BROTHROP HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION are gratefully acknowledged. More are still required, that the wards now vacant may be opened before the winter. PHILIP ROWE, Hon. Sec.

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THE SECRETARY of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a Bank Note for Fifty Pounds, being the contribution of a pious family in Dorsetshire towards the fund for extended Missionary operations in India.

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S K E T C H E S I N C H I N A .



THE "SANSPAREIL" NAVAL BRIGADE LANDING AT CANTON.

THE number of this Journal for the 4th inst. contained a letter from our Special Artist and Correspondent in China, dated July 4, giving a gloomy account of the state of things at Canton. We now engrave two of the Sketches which he at the same time forwarded to us.

LANDING OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Writing in reference to this subject, our Correspondent says:—"Yesterday (July 3) above a hundred men of the Naval Brigade landed, and marched up to strengthen the position of the besieged head-quarters, which is becoming more unpleasant every day. Sharp

work this! We pitched shell and rockets the other day from head-quarters into the midst of an army of Braves who were advancing with lanterns. What a rich notion to fight with lanterns!"

BURNING OF TELESIO'S STORE.

"Telesio's Store (continues our Correspondent), where sundry beverages and edibles were to be got, where 'brown windsor' and 'Rowland's macassar' reminded one of European civilisation—where the weed of Manilla gladdened the sight of our brave warriors—in fact, a temple of chow-chow, where everything was to be got.

Well, the Signor Telesio, beginning to feel queer about the neck, packed up his goods, and betook himself to a chop down here. Last week his old store was set fire to, and it burned splendidly. Telesio, seeing his former dwelling in a state of combustion, rushed frantically—sans hat, sans coat—into a boat, and arrived at the scene of destruction in time to witness the lively Frenchmen, with drawn swords, running about in the red glare, making havoc of all Celestial tails that came in their way, and firing every house near the store, which operation having been performed, they returned, leaving the fire to go out when it liked."



THE BURNING OF TELESIO'S STORE.

CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

SIEGE OF CANTON BY THE BRAVES.

CANTON, July 22.

I TOLD you in my last letter that we were going to have a great blaze opposite to the Commissariat stores, and in truth it was a flare-up. On Sunday morning, at about ten a.m., a party of blue jackets came down from head-quarters, looking remarkably facetious; they were joined by the Bamboo Rifles (military-train coolies), a detachment of Sepoys, some marines, and, of course, Messieurs les Français. This interesting and cosmopolitan body then tied a boat across the creek and landed on the opposite shore; the blue jackets, or rather white jackets, went ahead to keep the coast clear. Then came such a scene of destruction and looting as would astonish you. Those monkeys of coolies were quickly on the house-tops, smashing, crashing, breaking, tearing, and looting; below, the Lascars were cutting, chopping, and knocking down all wood in the shape of posts and pillars, and risking the cracking of their skulls from the hail of tiles that came tumbling down. Some adventurous spirits went into the streets far away, and did a little shooting and looting on their own account. In a very short time this busy suburb, which three days before was teeming with life and an industrious, hard-working population, presented a scene of really awful desolation: nothing but gutted and broken shells of houses remained, from which presently large, heavy masses of rolling smoke began to ascend; from house to house the avenging Fanquais went, piled their wood and fired it, and then a dead silence reigned, followed by the crackling of thousands of houses on fire at once. The sight was grand in the extreme. In the midst of the smoke I noticed two poor doves, who, flying round and round the house which formerly had sheltered them, and trying in vain to alight on the well-known spot, were always repulsed by a volume of smoke. There was something sad in the sight of the poor homeless birds.

The avengers recrossed the stream; but what a spectacle! Every man loaded with something that he had not purchased. From the belt of a jolly tar dangled two live chickens—a great haul for the starving garrison. A more lucky dog had a delicious fat porker. Everybody had a mat tied to his back. Some had lanterns, others josses—funny josses!—that were made like small lay figures for artists, with jointed limbs, and dressed up. The Bamboo Rifles—cunning race!—had provided themselves beforehand with a kind of pouch tied round their waists. This arrangement presented a most plethoric appearance on their return; but their hands, notwithstanding, were not empty. In the distance, down the creek, a party was seen carrying tables, chairs, chests of drawers, swords, and banners. The flare-up lasted all the evening, the Celestial fire-brigade having prevented its spreading in the most scientific manner;—it went out of itself. We retired that night mightily tired, and were not disturbed by any more reports. The day after, the work of demolition began, and continued every day till a clear space was made at the back of the Commissariat stores. A few nights after, happening to be looking out of the window, I saw a blow-up and a rocket, followed by some shots, and found the back of the premises on fire. The door only was burning, and the fire was soon put out; but the bag of powder was placed close to where a sentry was posted, and he never saw it. We heard some more shots in the starry night. It was the French firing at some imaginary "Braves." Every night we are disturbed by the bang, bang of rifles. One morning at four the whistling of shells was heard. The "Braves" were trying to give a little excitement to the Medical Staff Corps on the south wall by sending in rockets. The east gate sent them a few shells, and then all was quiet again. The next night a tremendous firing was going on at the back of our house. The rockets flew over the domicile; the guard turned out and made a grand rush; the unfortunate stores were being attacked again from a little street that had escaped the fire; a rocket went through the bedroom and office at No. 6 store; then five went at once; then our bullets whistled through the air; and, after a short time, all was quiet again. Next night, strange to say, we were not awake; though everybody had been predicting a grand attack from inside the city and out; but everybody has been predicting this for some weeks. The rocket practice hitherto had been harmless; and, having gone through a course of it, it became, in fact, amusing, and supplied us with fireworks gratis. But two days after the last attack, about six o'clock a.m., shots proceeded from the back of the house, accompanied by yelling and the running of numberless men. I went to see what was the matter. The sepoys were firing at something—I suppose, a party on the opposite shore, retreating to a boat. The French were at their post, looking vicious. Firing was then heard in front of the house. I began to think it must be a combined attack from the "Braves." Everybody was firing—sepoys, French, marines; storekeepers, officers were rushing about in all directions. Two wounded sepoys under a mat shed were having their limbs dressed. A Frenchman was lying at the Magasin Français. There was rolling of musketry on all sides; but I could not perceive what they were firing at. In the front of the house there were some brick walls, which were being peppered unmercifully. An unfortunate coolie passed, and eighteen shots were fired at him; he did not accelerate his pace in the least, but treated the shots with perfect nonchalance. He walked the gauntlet unharmed: not a shot had touched him. Presently the firing ceased, and the cause of this panic was explained. The Bamboo Rifles, according to their present custom, began to pull down houses; some sepoys and orderlies, with two officers, attended them, when, before they knew what had happened, two sepoys, two orderlies, and some coolies, found themselves wounded (all but one coolie) in the legs. The officers fired some shots at the disappearing "Braves," who, of course, vanished into thin air, like Clown in the pantomime. With the exception of the two officers, every one bolted that was able—such a scamper!—leaving their poor wounded comrades to the tender mercies of the invisible "Braves" till recalled by the officers. One poor Frenchman was shot through the leg, and died half an hour afterwards. A party went out to try and catch these fellows; but you might as well attempt to catch an eel with your hands as catch a "Brave." Three poor old men were shot, who, of course, were entirely innocent. As we cannot take vengeance on the "Braves" (they are too clever for us), we revenge ourselves by burning down and levelling to the ground the houses of the unhappy inhabitants. The reason for this is thus given:—If the people dwelling in the streets are aware of the presence of "Braves," and they do not inform the authorities, and if any atrocity is committed by the "Braves" in that particular street, then the people are accomplices, and must suffer accordingly. Now, this reasoning does not hold good at all. The "Braves" are more powerful, and more feared, than we are. In the city they have their own government; they reign, in fact, supreme. If any of the unfortunate shopkeepers inform the "Barbarians" of the intended movements of the "Braves," their houses will be burnt, and themselves beheaded—so says the proclamation of the "Braves." Now, between the two powers that rule Canton, from whom have they most to fear? From the "Braves," of course. We only burn their houses, but let them go scot-free.

I believe in a short time Canton will be burnt down entirely, and the "Braves" still unconquered. Never was the prestige of British arms so low. Prisoners in a city that they have taken, the laughing-stock of all the Chinese, whom we are teaching to hate us more and

more. Do you think the thousands and thousands of houseless shopkeepers will ever remember either John Bull or Vin Ordinaire with love or respect? I think not. But it is not the fault of the sickly and overworked garrison; it is not the fault of their officers; it is the fault of those high in power, who, by once giving way to an alarm at first groundless, have step by step lost all they had gained in the opinion of the inhabitants. Canton has to be taken again: the "Braves" must be conquered; but how? Our ships can't touch them; the sun is too much for the troops. Wait till the Admiral comes. The treaty is signed in the north; but Wang, the Imperial Commissioner, laughs both it and us to scorn. His "Braves" do the same. What is the use of a treaty that a whole province does not care a rap for? Since the news of peace was brought down, affairs at Canton have become much worse than ever. The day after its arrival eight wounded Marines were brought down to hospital, having been fired at by one jingall from a gateway in the south-west suburbs.

On Saturday night the "Braves" came out strong on Gough's first hill, bringing up a cannon. They trained well, and sent several shots right into the General's quarters. The rockets continued to fall for some hours in great numbers, but they were fired too high. On Sunday they sent in some fireballs, and burnt down the Military Train mat-shed, at the foot of Magazine Hill.

An orderly was decapitated in a little street near the north-east gate. The knife must have been tremendously sharp, as it had cut through his silk handkerchief most cleanly. The street was, of course, burnt down; and of course the assassin is now enjoying a large amount of dollars. An Englishman was decapitated a few days ago at one of the forts. Two policemen on the south wall were blown up, and scorched seriously. The street near at hand was, of course, burnt down; the blower up enjoying the flames, no doubt; as it does not concern "Braves" how many houses are burnt, it only adds followers to their train.

The morning after the rockets a party went over to get the cannon from Gough's Hill; but the cannon were gone. We have taught the Celestials how to erect batteries, how to choose favourable positions, and other items. They even make shell, but do not quite understand the process of the fuse. They planted two flags opposite head-quarters by way of defiance; unfortunately, the flags were not displaced by us, and consequently the whole country round about will think that we dare not remove them. If things go on at the present rate there will be a panic soon. Our supplies are stopped; the men are dying: in thirty hours, the other day, we lost ten men by assassination, sickness, and sunstroke.

At Hong-Kong the Chinese are leaving *en masse*—such an exodus! Everyone who has left any house, friends, or relations behind him must leave under severe penalty, for so the "war committee" wills it, and who dares interfere with the dictators. Painters, washmen, shopkeepers, all hands are departing, worse than at the very outset of the Parkesian troubles. Even Macao is ordered to disgorge its Chinamen; the "Barbarians" are not to eat, drink, buy, sell, build houses, or go in steamers: no one is to have any intercourse with them under pain of being considered and treated as rebels. Yeh was a gentleman compared to Wang. Here is one of the many proclamations, which are realities, and which are obeyed:—

The General Board of the Military in the Province of Canton have received notification from his Excellency the Imperial Commissioner to the following effect:—

1. Whoever catches an English or a French rebel chief will receive the reward of 5000 dollars.
2. Whoever cuts off the head of a rebel Barbarian will receive the reward of 50 dollars.
3. Whoever catches a rebel Barbarian alive will receive the reward of 100 dollars.
4. Whoever catches a traitor (native) will, on producing sufficient evidence, receive a reward of 20 dollars.
5. Whoever can manage to burn or take a large war-steamer will receive a reward of 10,000 dollars.
6. Whoever can manage to burn or take a shallow-water steamer will receive 2000 dollars, and be recommended to further reward.

5th Moon, 20th day.
I will leave you to make your own comments on this. P.S. Since writing the above the Chinese have made a tremendous attack. They scaled the walls in two places; their projectiles and rockets flew about in great quantities. The attack continued from nine p.m. till six o'clock in the morning, when thousands of them returned to camp. It was the greatest attempt yet made, but I have not heard the result of it.

[Several Sketches sent with this letter will be engraved in future numbers of this Journal.]

A letter from Hong-Kong, dated July 22, says:—

Lord Elgin was at Shanghai by last advice, and proposed leaving thence for Japan; but the unsatisfactory state of matters at Canton may induce him to alter his plans and come down here. The fleet at the Peiho was to disperse at once, and Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, I believe, is on his way to Shanghai. His presence is much required at Canton. If there had been more determination shown in the government of the place, matters would not have become as bad as they are.

The *Adventure*, with the 56th Regiment on board, was in the Yangtze-Kiang, on her way down.

I have heard on good authority that at an interview Mr. Parkes had with Pekwei, the latter deplored the present state of things at Canton, but declared his utter inability to alter them; and that the Chinese members of the Provisional Government, as well as the native soldiers, were as much objects of aversion to the associated gentry as foreigners were. Pekwei further stated his opinion that the troubles of the province were only commencing, and that Hwang would not have the power to control the gentry and people. He recommended all precautions to be used, and expressed a wish to see reinforcements arrive.

Trade at Canton is quite suspended, and it is impossible to say when it will be resumed.

THE TREATY.

We have received, says the *North China Herald*, from a source that can be relied on, the following summary of the most important points of the treaty which was signed at Tien-Tsin on the 26th ult. by his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners Kwei Liang and Hwa Shana, and which has since received the ratification of the Emperor. The treaty contains fifty-six articles:—

- Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of peace at Nankin, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations.
- Art. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British Ministers at the Courts of Peking and St. James's.
- Art. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establishment of the British Minister at Peking, his family, and suite.
- Art. 4. Makes provision for the travelling, postal, and other arrangements of the Resident Minister.
- Art. 5. The British Minister to transact business with the Secretary of State on footing of equality.
- Art. 6. The same privileges accorded to a Chinese Minister in London.
- Art. 7. Provision with reference to Consuls and their official rank.
- Art. 8. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the empire.
- Art. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the interior; arrangements with respect to transports, and cities in the hands of rebels.
- Art. 10. Chinkiang to be open to trade within a year from the signing of the treaty, and three other ports on the Yangtze-Kiang, as far as Hankow, to be opened, on the evacuation of its shores by the rebels.
- Art. 11. The ports of Niu Chwang (Manchuria), Tang Chow (Gulf of Pecheli), Tai Wan (Formosa), Swatow, and Kiung Chow (Hainan), to be opened in addition to present ports.
- Art. 12. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-Chinese Commission appointed for the purpose.
- Art. 13. Revision of tariff to be decennial.
- Art. 14. An official declaration of the amount of transit duties leviable at inland custom-houses to be published in English and Chinese. The British merchant, however, to be allowed, if he chooses, to commute the transit dues at an *ad valorem* rate.
- Art. 15. Reduction of tonnage dues, and a four months' certificate to vessels engaged in coasting trade.
- Art. 16. Official correspondence to be for the future conducted in English on the part of English officials—to be accompanied by a Chinese version for the present—and to be considered the text.
- Art. 17. The character of (Barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official documents.
- Art. 18. British ships of war to visit any port in the empire. The commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese officials.
- Art. 19. Measures to be concerted for the suppression of piracy.
- Art. 20. Favourable nation clause.
- Art. 21. Conditions affecting the Canton indemnity question, to be placed in a separate article.
- Art. 22. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The forest fires in Russia have cut off telegraphic communications between Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Novorogod.

A man was exposed in the stocks for six hours recently at Dorchester, having failed to pay a fine for drunkenness.

At the village of Thornage, near Holt, a steam-boiler in the foundry of Mr. J. Mann exploded, and killed a lad named Cooper.

A telegraphic despatch from Athens announces the death of M. Mavrocordato, who played an important political part in Greece, and was at one time Minister.

The woman Isabella Reid, charged with a series of robberies of linen by representing herself as "coming from the laundress," has been convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

The *Gazette de Lyons* announces that snow has fallen on the Alps several times during the last week. The snow is now two feet deep in the valley of Urselen, under St. Gothard.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe sailed from Marseilles for Constantinople on Friday afternoon last, on board the English steam-frigate *Curepoa*. His Lordship received no visit during his passage through Marseilles.

The appearance of large meteors during the last few nights is notified by various correspondents who have been engaged in observing Donati's beautiful comet.

The Belgian journals give minute details of the visit of the Duke of Brabant to the district of Charleroi, where he inspected the various factories in that busy quarter, and took great interest in all he witnessed.

The aggregate number of patients relieved at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, last week was—medical, 757; surgical, 447; total, 1174, of which 468 were new cases.

There is no alteration in the condition of the Atlantic cable. Communications continue to be received through the entire line, but they are too faint for anything to be gathered from them.

Mr. James Lord, of Liverpool, late partner of a firm of timber merchants there, and part owner of the *Red Jacket* and other vessels, was killed by a railway accident on the 24th ult., in Canada.

The arrival of immigrants at New York from the 1st of January to 25th of August numbered only 62,964, showing a falling off of 59,924 as compared with the immigration for the corresponding period last year.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during last week, was 850, of which 121 were new cases.

J. Angerstein, Esq., of the Woodlands, Blackheath, has forwarded to Mr. Cobbett, of Deptford-bridge, £100, to be expended by him on books for the library of the Greenwich Literary Institution.

A destructive tornado recently visited several of the towns in Ulster county, New York state, United States, destroying everything in its course, tearing up trees, demolishing buildings, fences, and blowing down dwellings.

Mademoiselle Piccolomini will take leave of the English public at a farewell concert at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, the 28th inst. She sails from Southampton for a lengthened tour in the United States on the following day.

Gerard, the lion killer, in an article in the *Journal des Chasseurs*, calculates that there are now sixty lions in the subdivision of Bona, in Algeria, and that, from 1856 to 1857, the number of oxen and sheep destroyed by them was about ten thousand.

Baron Larrey, principal army surgeon, in a report to the Emperor of the French, states that at the Camp of Chalons only four men out of 22,000 have died in the space of two months, owing to the hygienic precautions adopted.

Vienna journals state that the Turkish Government has announced officially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, that the levying of the tithes shall henceforth be left to the communes. By this concession one of the principal grievances of the Christians is removed.

At a meeting of the directors of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway Company, held at Birkenhead on Saturday last, Mr. E. G. Salisbury, M.P., was unanimously elected chairman of the company.

On Saturday last the Rev. John Jarratt, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Northcave, near Brough, was installed into the canonry of Bole, in York Cathedral, rendered vacant by the preferment of the Hon. and Rev. Duncombe, M.A., to the Deanery.

In Prussia, as elsewhere, the course of religious equality is making progress. A recent decision of the Minister of Justice in Prussia has conferred, for the first time, on a Jew the functions of notary and advocate.

The citizens of Dinan met on Tuesday week to give effect to a Decree of April last, issued by Louis Napoleon, for commemorating a battle gained over the English at St. Cast (a point between St. Malo and St. Brieune a hundred years ago. The event is to be celebrated to-day.

A collision took place on Thursday night, off the *Crosby* light-ship, near Liverpool, between the Dutch schooner *Margareta*, bound to Lubeck, and the *J. J. Hathorn*, a vessel inward bound, which resulted in the foundering of the schooner, and the loss of seven of the crew.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 4079; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 5733. Of the three Students' days (admission to the public, &c.), 760; one Students' evening, Wednesday, 135; total, 10,707.

The consecration of the Rev. Samuel Bowman, D.D., as Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, took place at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 25th ult. The Bishop of Wisconsin presided, and the Bishop of Western New York preached on the occasion.

A fine boy, about nine years of age, residing in the Canongate, Edinburgh, a few days ago so injured his back by attempting to accomplish the feat of standing on his head, that death terminated his sufferings last Saturday evening.

A letter from Naples, in the *Bilancia* of Milan, says the marriage of the Duke de Calabria, Hereditary Prince, and the Princess Mary of Bavaria, younger sister of the Empress of Austria no longer admits of doubt.

The Central Consistory of the Hebrews of France have presented an address to the Emperor, praying him to use his influence in favour of the Jewish child kidnapped from its parents at Bologna by the Roman Catholic priests.

The banquet given by Sir Peter Fairbairn on Tuesday week, in honour of her Majesty's visit to Leeds, was provided by Mr. Godfrey Wood, of Commercial-street, and his arrangements gave entire satisfaction to the host and his numerous guests.

The annual meeting of the Oxfordshire and Banbury Agricultural Association was celebrated on Tuesday at Banbury. In the afternoon a dinner was held in the Fownhall, at which Colonel North, M.P., President of the Society, presided.

It is definitively settled that the St. George is to be the main arm of the Danube, but the Galatz Commission will, before its dissolution, have to specify what changes are requisite, and what the expense of those changes is likely to be.

A new steam-machine, recently invented for the purpose of manufacturing iron nuts for bolts, &c., has been approved by the Admiralty and erected at the factory department of Woolwich dockyard. It is capable of turning out fifty nuts per minute.

Mr. Spencer Wells, the surgeon to the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, in Edward-street, Portman-square, has succeeded in removing two ovarian tumours, one weighing 20lb., and the other 32lb.: the two women who were the patients have perfectly recovered their health.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a new County Court at Dartford, Kent, was laid by Mr. J. Esplanade, Recorder of Rochester, and Judge of the Kent District of County Courts, which includes Maidstone, Rochester, Dartford, Gravesend, and Bromley.

The vacant judgeship in the Ionian Islands has been bestowed on Mr. Patrick Colquhoun. Mr. Colquhoun is not only a prominent scholar in ancient Greek, but speaks the modern language with the facility of a native.

The statues of Montaigne and Montesquieu were inaugurated on Monday at Bordeaux. The Mayor and municipal authorities of the city, the prefect of the department, the councillors of the prefecture, a number of the members of the Academy of Bordeaux, and a large concourse of people, were present at the ceremony.

Some of the merchants of Liverpool, anxious to open up the trade in salt in China, have memorialised Lord Mahon to take care, if not too late, that free-trade in salt should be an article of any new treaty we make with the Chinese authorities. At present the salt trade in China is a great monopoly.

On the 1st of October next, and thenceforward, the compulsory prepayment of postage will be extended to all letters addressed to Barbadoes, Trinidad, and St. Helena. The postage also of letters posted in those Colonies, addressed to the United Kingdom, will be required to be paid by the senders.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS. THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE inauguration by her Majesty of the Leeds Townhall last week formed another of those peaceful triumphs for which the reign of Queen Victoria will in after years be renowned. We resume our illustrations of the scenes and incidents connected with the auspicious event, and of places of interest in the neighbourhood of Leeds. Subjoined are a few particulars respecting the subjects of our Engravings.

THE GREAT HALL.

Our last Number contained a general description of the Townhall. We now enter more fully into details regarding its interior, commencing with the Great Hall, engraved on the first page of this week's Number.

The principal entrance, which is under the south portico, opens into a vestibule of very elegant proportions, with a domed ceiling, supported by four arches and fluted pilasters of the Composite order, the apartment being 70 feet high, and 48 by 45 feet wide. It is separated from the large hall by a glass screen. In the centre of the vestibule stands a colossal statue, in white marble, of Queen Victoria, by Matthew Noble, Esq., of London, which stands upon a polished granite pedestal. The figure is 8 feet 6 inches high, and has been presented to the Corporation by the Mayor (Peter Fairbairn, Esq.). Standing as it does in the centre of so noble an apartment (apparently built for the purpose), it has a very striking and imposing effect. The floor is inlaid with encaustic tiles, from the works of Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent. The design is very elaborate, and is similar to the one now being fixed in the Senate House at Washington by the same firm.

The Great Hall is entered from the vestibule, and, whether viewed in relation to its size, the harmony of its proportions, or the extreme beauty of its decorations, it is one of the noblest public rooms in the country. Its dimensions are 161 feet long by 72 feet wide, and 75 feet high, giving, as will be seen from the following table, a greater area than that of almost any other provincial hall:—

	Feet long.	Feet wide.	Feet high.
Westminster Hall	228	86	92
Liverpool St. George's Hall ..	169	74	75
Leeds Townhall	161	72	75
Bradford St. George's Hall ..	152	75	54
Birmingham Townhall	145	65	65
Durham Castle	180	50	36
Liverpool Concert Hall	135	102	68
London Guildhall	153	50	55
London Exeter Hall	130	72	—
London Euston-square Station Hall	125	61	60

With the exception of a small balcony over the entrance at the south end, the room is without galleries, and the general effect is considerably enhanced by the uninterrupted view thus obtained of the entire hall. It is enriched with ornament in relief and in colour, in an almost lavish manner, every portion being more or less decorated. The sides of the hall are divided into five bays by composite Corinthian columns and pilasters, in imitation of Rosso Antico, with gilt bronze capitals and bases, standing upon a surbase inlaid with precious and rare specimens of marbles, executed in the most finished style of painting. The inter-columns (or wall spaces between the columns) are of a pale green colour, bordered with a fret ornamental margin. The columns and pilasters support an enriched entablature, which, like the surbase, also runs entirely round the hall. From this entablature springs the fine circular ceiling, which is divided into five bays, corresponding with the columns, each bay being subdivided into five compound panels, highly ornamented with conventional foliage, in relief and coloured. The hall is lighted by ten semicircular windows immediately above the entablature, and at the springing of the ceiling. They are of very large dimensions, and are filled with stained glass, by Messrs. Edmundson and Son, of Manchester. Above the windows are appropriate figures and ornaments in full relief, by Mr. John Thomas, of London. Projecting from the centres or keystones are arched heads, from which are suspended ten magnificent cut-glass chandeliers, made by Messrs. Osler, of Birmingham, specially for the hall. The north end of the hall is semicircular on plan, and coved at the top, the seats of the orchestra running across the front—the organ (built by Messrs. Gray and Davison, of London, from designs by Messrs. Smart and Spark) filling up the back. The case for this instrument (from a design by Mr. Brodrick) has been made in Leeds, by Messrs. Thorp and Atkinson. The ornamental portions are entirely of wood, and have been carved by Mr. Matthews, of Leeds, who has executed them in a highly satisfactory manner. The pipes are burnished and diapered in gold, the woodwork being either gilded or of polished wainscot. On the top are four figures and the Leeds arms, standing in bold relief against the deep azure background of the cove, powdered with stars.

Appropriate mottoes are inscribed in different parts of the hall. On the semicircular frieze at the north end are the words, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it;" and on the corresponding frieze at the opposite end the text, "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." The other mottoes are placed on a level with the capitals of the columns, and run entirely round the hall. Amongst them are the following:—"Labor Omnia Vincit;" "Weave Truth with Trust;" "Magna Charta;" "Forward;" "Deo, Regi, Patria;" "Trial by Jury;" "Auspicious Melioris Evi;" "Good will towards men," &c.

In the second recess of the large hall on the right, on entering, is the statue of the late Edward Baines, Esq., by Mr. Behnes. It is in statuary marble, and of colossal size. The attitude is characteristic, and at the same time simple and dignified, the figure being represented as in the act of addressing an assembly.

The whole of the coloured decorations in the large hall and vestibule have been executed by Mr. John Crace, of London, at a cost of £1600, and may be classed amongst the most successful works of that accomplished artist.

On the west side of the hall are two large refreshment-rooms, and on the opposite side ante and cloak rooms, communicating with the side or carriage entrance of the hall.

Returning to the vestibule, and taking the corridor to the left on leaving the large hall, we come to the Council Chamber, which is 50 feet by 40 feet, and 35 feet in height. It is lighted in the daytime by a coloured glass skylight, and at night by four gilt chandeliers. The room is highly ornamented, but the coloured decorations have for the present been left out, there not being time to complete them before the inauguration. The walls and ceilings are therefore merely distempred with plain tints. The furniture is of polished wainscot, cushioned, and covered with red morocco leather. The offices for the Town Clerk and the committee-rooms are in close proximity to this apartment.

Continuing on the east corridor, we pass several large and lofty rooms, appropriated for the offices of the Borough Surveyor and other officials, after which we come to the Nisi Prius Court, a lofty and well-ventilated apartment, 50 feet by 45 feet. Attached to it are several rooms for witnesses, counsellors, and other persons in attendance. At the opposite side or corner of the building, and connected with this court by a large vestibule, is the Crown Court, of the same size and precisely similar in its arrangements and enrichments to the Civil Court. The fittings of this court have been completed. It is connected with the prison on the basement by a stone staircase from the dock. There are immediately contiguous many large and commodious rooms intended for the use of officials and other persons frequenting the court.

Leaving this court, and continuing the route along the west corridor, we come to the Borough Court, which is 50 feet by 40 feet, and 40 feet in height. Like the Council Chamber, it is lighted by a large skylight in the centre. The fittings in this court have also been completed. It has a communication with the police establishment in the basement by means of an iron staircase from the dock. Adjoining, and in some instances communicating with it, are several rooms for the magistrates, their clerk, the chief of police, &c. Returning to the door by which we entered, and taking the corridor to the right, we have immediately before us the south vestibule, the corridors, and the vestibules, thus completing the entire circuit of the building, the large hall being in the centre. They are well lighted by the

several windows opening upon them, and are fitted with gas pendants for lights.

At each corner of the corridors there is a handsome staircase leading to the first floor, which is planned on precisely the same arrangement as the ground floor, the courts alone being excepted. The rooms in the centre part of the east front on this floor are appropriated as reception-rooms for the Mayor, and are connected by folding-doors, so that, if requisite, a hundred guests may with comfort sit down to dine at one time. The furniture and fittings have been supplied by Messrs. Kendell and Co., and are of a very tasteful character. The rooms are fitted with a beautiful set of cut-glass chandeliers.

The basement floor contains on the east side a complete suite of kitchens connected with the Mayor's rooms, besides living rooms for the persons having charge of the building. On the west side are the gaol and gaoler's residence, together with the police establishment. The part of the basement under the large hall is for drilling the police, and under the Borough Court in their muster-room.

The painting in the Mayor's reception-rooms was executed by Messrs. Hummerston (Brothers), of Leeds. The woodwork in the dining-room is in imitation of pollard or knotted oak; and that of the drawing-room in imitation of walnut—both of which are admirably executed, and are a close resemblance of the woods they are intended to represent.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM THE RAILWAY STATION, EN ROUTE TO WOODSLEY HOUSE.

Long before the hour at which her Majesty's arrival at Leeds was expected all the available accommodation in the vicinity of the central station was occupied, and many thousands of people who could not obtain a position whence they could hope to obtain a glimpse of the Royal cortège repaired to other parts of the route to Woodsley House. Spacious galleries and platforms had been erected by the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Northern Railway Companies, at each side of the joint station of the companies, for the purpose of affording their employes and others an opportunity of seeing her Majesty. One of these galleries commanded a view of the carriage-road leading from the station, and the others a view of Wellington-street. These were crowded, and their occupants waited in good-humoured expectancy until the salute by the battery of Royal Artillery gave intimation that the Royal train had arrived. Some smart drops of rain were falling at the time, and umbrellas had been called into requisition for the protection of ladies' attire; but the rain fortunately ceased, and the sky assumed a brighter aspect. The excitement now became intense, and the cheers raised by the crowds assembled near the station were taken up by the immense concourse at each side of Wellington-street, and repeated with a fervour befitting the occasion.

Her Majesty on alighting was received by the Earl of Derby, as Minister in attendance; Sir Harry Smith, and the Mayor, Peter Fairbairn, Esq., whose long silvery hair, moustache, and beard, and rich costume, constituted a striking picture, a revival of a Doge of Venice in the nineteenth century. The Royal party were then conducted to their carriages outside. Here the cheering was most vociferously renewed, and on taking her seat in the carriage the Queen turned to the Prince Consort, with the utmost pleasure beaming in her countenance, and addressed a few words to him, after which she repeatedly and graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty of which she was the object. After the lapse of about five minutes the Royal cortège left the station. The Mayor's carriage, containing his Worship the Mayor, the Mayoress, and the two Misses Fairbairn, took the lead; the Royal carriages, three in number, followed, escorted by a squadron of the Yorkshire Hussars, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Beckett and a squadron of the 2nd West York Yeomanry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard. The first two carriages, each drawn by two horses, contained the suite of her Majesty and the Prince Consort; and the third, drawn by four horses, was occupied by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princesses Alice and Helena. After the escort came a carriage containing the domestics of the Royal household.

The entire route from the station to Woodsley House, bordered as it was by myriads of her Majesty's subjects anxious to testify their devoted loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, presented a scene of the most exciting kind. Joyous hurrahs, waving of hats, and other expressions of hearty welcome were continuous, and they were graciously acknowledged by her Majesty and the Prince Consort at every step of their progress.

HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH CLARENDON ROAD.

Clarendon-road formed a portion of the route from the railway station to Woodsley House, the residence of Sir Peter Fairbairn, where her Majesty passed Monday night. The decorations here were not of a very elaborate character. Almost every house, however, displayed its flag, and what was deficient in elaboration was compensated for by the generality of banners floating from roofs and windows.

Before five o'clock the different stands and points of view on the Clarendon-road and St. John's-hill, began to receive their occupants. A large space opposite the mayoral residence at Woodsley was early enclosed by the borough police, and towards six o'clock Lieutenant Leigh, with two sergeants, four subordinate officers, and thirty men, of the 22nd Regiment, formed a double line directly opposite to Woodsley House, as a reserve guard. From five to six o'clock the expectant crowd within sight of the Woodsley mansion were gratified at intervals by the performances of "Smith's Model Band," of twenty performers, which was stationed within a stone's-throw, at the extremity of the Great Albert Gallery leading to the moor. Now and then a buzz of excitement passed through the crowd as some distant surging of voices fell upon their ear, which became almost irrepressible (in the form of an outburst of cheering), when, at about ten minutes past six, the boom of the first gun was heard, announcing the arrival of the Queen. Each report of the twenty-one was echoed by the mass of humanity lining the Clarendon-road with a lusty cheer, mightily increased when the Mayor, in his superb attire, drove rapidly past, in order to be in readiness to welcome his Sovereign beneath his roof. Six or seven more minutes elapsed, when the mounted police superintendent rode up, soon after followed by the vanguard of the military escort. Then came the hundred men of the Second West York, and the hundred men of the Yorkshire, with the body-guard of the 18th Light Dragoons, and—certainly not least amongst the notabilities of the day—Sir Harry Smith himself. The outriders immediately followed, and then the Royal party of Queen, Prince Consort, and children came in sight, speedily passed over the intervening ground, and "mid the noise of captains and the shouting," wheeled round, in splendid pageantry, into the inclosed area before the mayoral habitation, and at once passed into the house. The evolutions of the military, combined, doubtless, with the hope of catching even the faintest glimpse of Royalty at the windows, kept together the bulk of the crowd at this point for a considerable time, and fresh masses continually streamed up from the town, until the gathering gloom, and the glare of the kindling illuminations in the distance, dispersed all but a small, lingering remnant, and left Woodsley to its watchful sentries, to quiet and repose.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL GATHERING ON WOODHOUSE MOOR.

The greatest scene along the whole route of her Majesty's procession from Woodsley House to the Townhall was at Woodhouse Moor, where the children of the charity and free schools were mustered, to the number of nearly 29,000, of almost every age and every religious denomination. On the banks of the reservoir which bounds the western extremity of the plain of Woodhouse Moor were collected some 60,000 or 70,000 persons, who had made the best of the vantage-ground which was here presented. Tier above tier they rose in dense masses to the height of perhaps thirty or forty feet. In the centre of the amphitheatre formed by these living walls stood the children, in two huge divisions, amounting to (inclusive of teachers) more than 16,000 each, divided into districts, parishes, and schools, and distinguished by their orange, crimson, or blue banners. The children were disposed upon two immense platforms or galleries, between which the Royal cortège passed, each being about one hundred and seventy yards in length; depth, twenty-seven and forty-five feet respectively. In the centre was a sort of elevated

pulpit for the general director and his assistants, and above this was a tall rostrum, in which stood the musical conductor, the movements of whose baton were to sway and modulate the fresh young voices of the crowd beneath him. From this centre, radiating equally on all sides, were posted signalmen, with huge boards, on which were printed in the largest of letters the various signals, as, "Prepare to cheer!" "Sing!" "Silence!" and "Dismiss!"

At the time her Majesty started from Woodsley House—about half-past ten—the clouds broke up, and the sun shone fully as she came upon the moor amid the children. As the cortège came in sight of the children's platforms the signals "Prepare to cheer" rose up on every side, but they were needless—the difficulty was to keep the children quiet. Nearly 30,000 little troubles set a-going are not so easily stopped; and some time elapsed before the shouts ceased, and the thundering bass accompaniment of the populace outside—mostly the parents of the children—went rumbling away in a hoarse roar in the distance.

Then the conductor waved his hand, and slowly swelling upwards, like a vast organ of human voices, came "God Save the Queen." With the first notes her Majesty held up her hand, and the carriage halted in the centre of the moor amid the children, while the great choir of singers went pealing forth their anthem with such a truth and sublimity as seemed to move even the most distant hearers. When this was over the procession continued its way, and the hymns of the children continued—the long soft notes of every psalm resounding far and near, and making themselves heard above the cheering, even when the procession was wending its way through the most crowded parts of Leeds.

SIR PETER FAIRBAIRN.

The subject of the present brief memoir, whose Portrait we had the pleasure of giving last week, was born on the 11th of September, 1799, at the small agricultural town of Kelso, Roxburghshire, North Britain, of poor but honest parents. The necessities of their position permitted them to give their children only a very limited education, and involved the necessity of putting them at an early period of life to some business or employment whereby they might be able to contribute to the general support of the family. After serving an apprenticeship of seven years in an engineering establishment in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Peter removed to Manchester in 1821, where he remained till the end of the same year. He then went to London; and, after having been in the metropolis for some time, took up his abode for a short period in Paris, whence he proceeded to Manchester. In March, 1824, he joined the firm of the Anderson Foundry, Glasgow. In 1828 he withdrew from that copartnership, and, during the month of September of the same year, finally settled in Leeds, and opened an establishment for the manufacture of machinery, which he has carried on with success up to the present time. He married, in 1828, Margaret, daughter of Robert Kennedy, Esq., merchant of the city of Glasgow, by whom he has three children—one son and two daughters. She died in 1843, and he married, secondly, in 1855, Rachel Anne, fourth daughter of the late Robert William Brandling, Esq., of Low Gosforth, Northumberland, and widow of the late Captain Charles Bell, R.N., of Woollington, in the same county. Such is the history of the Mayor of Leeds; and we believe he has attained (like his eminent brother in Manchester) his high position in society by the excellent advice and example of one of the best of fathers, joined to an indomitable spirit of perseverance and industry in the pursuit of an honourable occupation. This has won and secured to him the regard of his fellow-townsmen, and, through them, procured for him a distinguished mark of esteem from his gracious and beloved Sovereign.

THE COMET.—Mr. Hind, of Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, writes as follows respecting Donati's comet:—"From three to four o'clock this (Monday) morning, the sky being remarkably clear, the comet of Donati presented itself as a very conspicuous object in the north-eastern heavens. Its nucleus was as bright as a star of the second magnitude, and, though not planetary in appearance, bore high magnifiers better than any comet I remember to have seen. The tail, which might be traced in the "comet-seeker," about five degrees from the head, consisted of a single ray, very well defined on the side preceding with reference to the direction of motion, but fading away indistinctly on the opposite side. A very faint ray of light emanated from the nucleus towards the sun, as previously remarked in several of these objects, and I thought at moments that a short "horn" or "section" issued therefrom at right angles to the axis of the tail. The increase in the brightness of this comet is so nearly in conformity with theory that there is a high probability of it being visible with telescopes in full sunshine about the epoch of maximum brilliancy in October. On this matter I hope to send you some further particulars in due course. The apparent diameter of the nucleus is about five seconds of arc; and, as the comet is still upwards of 120,000,000 miles from the earth, the real diameter will be rather over 8000 miles. Taking the apparent length of the tail at five degrees, its true length would appear to be about 15,000,000 miles. Encke's comet was very distinct in the clear morning sky. As the Mercury of comets it will always possess interest for the astronomer, though just now the far brighter one of Donati will of course attract more general attention. I may add that the path of the comet appears to be very well represented by a parabolic orbit; and, consequently, it is not likely to revisit these parts of space for a few hundred years."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, has received the following letter from Dr. Livingstone:—"Margaret, Zambesi, 21st June, 1853.—My dear Sir,—As you will no doubt feel anxious to hear how we got on with the launch, I am happy to be able to inform you that we entered what has been called West Luabo (properly Luave) on the 15th of May, and, finding a fine safe harbour, we proceeded at once to take out the three compartments of the *Margaret* from the *Pearl*. The first day was sufficient for getting her into the water and putting her together by the admirable and simple contrivance your son invented. We had only to stand on a compartment in sufficient numbers to sink it down, and drawing it to the middle section, the bolts slipped in with the greatest ease; and on the evening of the third day she was ready to act as pilot to the larger vessel, and has been doing admirable service ever since. She goes putting away on this great Zambesi now, to the infinite disgust of the hippopotami, whole herds of which rush off pell-mell as soon as we approach them, and the crustiest old bachelor among them dares not to do her battle. It would be an immense boon if Government would send out such vessels to run up creeks and rivers, and chase slaves, instead of taking it out of the poor sailors' muscles at the oar. But you would require to make them broader than this, and not quite so long. The length might be borne with if they were four or five feet broader; and no objection would be taken to this, as the men-of-war would carry them with ease between masts. Allow me also to suggest, as an improvement, two plates near the bottom of each compartment, with plugs which, when the compartments were once put together, might be taken out and bolts inserted. I mention this because our after-compartment shows some symptoms of the bottom bolts, or dowels, becoming loose. I venture also to suggest the greater width, as we can't carry luggage at present, and four feet additional width, with perhaps a little more power, would make her perfect. She has done exceedingly well, and tows a large launch far better than we expected. Now, as I am done with criticism, which you may think sufficiently presumptuous, I beg to be most kindly remembered to Mrs. Laird and all your family.—DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

THE QUEEN AND THE CANADIANS.—On Monday Mr. J. G. Norris, the gentleman who arrived recently in this country from Toronto, charged with a petition to her Majesty from a considerable number of the principal inhabitants of that city and other towns in the two provinces, received the answer of her Majesty through Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The petition of which Mr. Norris was the bearer, it will be remembered, stated that a Crystal Palace, similar in design, but of smaller dimensions, to those of London and Paris, for an exhibition of the products of Canadian industry and skill, is in course of erection at Toronto, and will be completed about the 1st of October; and that, as her Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour the inauguration of similar undertakings in England and elsewhere with her Royal presence, the memorialists prayed that she would confer a mark of favour and distinction on her subjects in Canada by giving authority to the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the Royal family, to proceed to Toronto to represent her on the opening of a Crystal Palace in the most important dependency of her empire. Sir Bulwer Lytton, in the letter he has just addressed to Mr. Norris, is understood to have stated, after a passing reference to the departure from the ordinary custom, in not transmitting the petition through the Governor of the province, that he had deemed it his duty, considering the eminence of the persons whose names were attached to it, to lay it before the Queen, who had been pleased to receive it very graciously, though she was under the necessity of declining the request that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales or some other member of the Royal family should proceed to Canada with the view of opening the Crystal Palace at Toronto. Her Majesty, it is also understood, highly appreciates the loyalty to the Crown and the attachment to her person and family which prompted the wishes of the petitioners, and expresses her sincere good wishes for the success of the proposed exhibition, and a hope that it will produce important and useful results to Canada.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH CLARENDON ROAD. (1898.)



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—HER MAJESTY PASSING THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN ON WOODHOUSE MOOR.—SEE PAGE 269.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TURNER.—The key moves of Mr. S. Loyd's charming little problem No. 1079 are—1. K R to K 2d (if Black take the Rook). 2. R to Q B 3d, &c.; if, instead of taking the Rook, Black play—1. B to Q 4th, then follows—2. K to K 2d, &c.; and if, instead of either of these moves, he play—1. B to K 6th, White takes the Bishop with K's Rook, and mates in two moves with the knights.

H. B. S., Northampton.—1. The delay in the publication of the solution of Problem 754 is owing to a suggested variation, which the ingenious author appears to have overlooked, and which has been forwarded to him for examination. 2. An obvious printer's error in the numbering. 3. Explained in the Number for August 28.

HERA KLING.—Your very clever improvement on the solution of an old favourite position shall be given next week, if possible.

F. W. M., M.D., Nova Scotia.—In its five-move form it appears best, and shall have insertion.

C. M. M., Nova Scotia.—Imperfect. How can mate be effected at the third move if Black play 1. Kt to Q Kt 5th?

F. W. G., Peckham.—An impossibility if Black move—2. B to K B sq.; 3. P to Q 4th.

J. M. W., Leith.—The rule which permits a plurality of Queens could never be impugned by any one at all conversant with the practice of the game in this country. It is laid down in every treatise of chess published here, in France, and in Germany for the last quarter of a century, and is invariably adopted.

C. LEVENTHORPE, North Carolina.—Better and less crowded than some of your former compositions.

A. L., Melbourne.—The last batch is decidedly preferable to any of the former ones, and out of it three or four positions have been marked for insertion.

EMMETT.—It admits of an easy solution in three moves, beginning—1. K to B 5th.

H. L. Y.—Your best course to obtain a complete collection of the games in question will be to subscribe to the American "Chess Monthly," through the London publishers, Messrs. Trubner, of Paternoster-row. This periodical, at present the only one in the English language solely dedicated to chess, is conducted with much ability and spirit, and with tolerable impartiality, the latter a rare merit nowadays in publications on this particular theme, and well deserves all the success it has achieved. It has another and no slight claim to recommendation and encouragement, in being edited in part by the admirable player who has of late delighted and astonished us by his brilliant successes in our chess circles—Mr. Morphy.

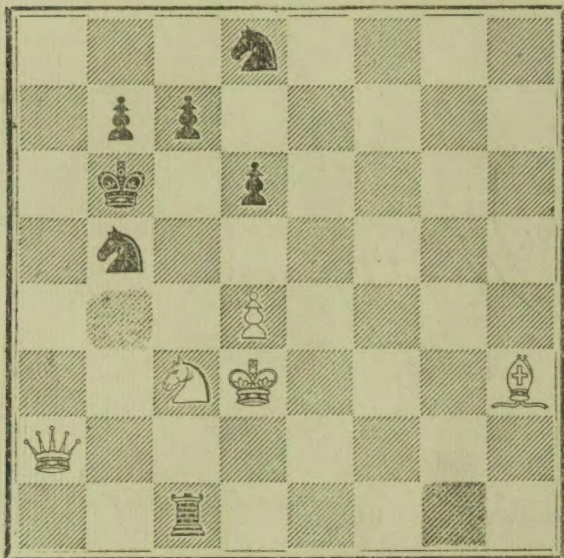
R. A. P., St. John's College, Cambridge.—The problem of which you send an amended diagram is very clever; but we are mistaken if there is not a position of D'Orville's almost identical, and with the same solution.

I. W. S., Lahore.—Of the chess studies by a native of Hindostan, Nos. 1 and 2, however ingenious, are unsuitable to our columns. No 3 is a reprehensibly close imitation of the would-be-Indian problem. We shall be glad, however, to receive further specimens of Oriental chess skill, and should prefer positions of three, four, or five moves, unfettered by extraordinary conditions, which are always distasteful to the general run of players.

PROBLEM NO. 761.

By an Amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND LOWENTHAL.

GAME XI.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	13. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt takes Kt P
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Q takes Kt	P to K 4th
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	15. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	P to Q 2nd
4. Kt takes P	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 5th
5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	17. Q takes Q Kt P	Castles
6. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	B takes Kt	18. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q 3rd
7. Q takes B	Q to K 2nd	19. K B to Kt 2nd	P to K 5th
8. Q to K Kt 3rd		20. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th

(If Mr. Lowenthal's original talent for chess were equal to his acquired, he might, perhaps, aspire to occupy a place in the first rank of living players, but—with all the advantage of incessant practice, a life, in fact, devoted to the game, and more knowledge of what can be learned by books of the openings and end-games than any player in ten thousand possesses—he will never, we fear, in any sustained struggle with a powerful and practised player, do more than snatch a stray game. He has not a particle of self-reliance. If, through his great practical and theoretical familiarity with every detail, he can at the outset acquire a superiority, as in the present instance, he will sometimes through that advantage, score the game; but, if his spring fail, he rarely or never recovers himself.)

9. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	21. Q to Kt 4th	Q to K 4th
10. P to K 5th	K Kt to R 4th	22. Q to K 7th	B to K 3rd
11. Q to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	23. Q to Q B 7th	Q to K Kt 2nd
12. P to K Kt 4th		24. Q takes Q (ch)	Kt takes Q
		25. Kt to Q Kt 6th	Q R to Q Kt sq
		26. P to Q B 5th	Kt to K R 4th
		27. P to Q Kt 4th	K to B 2nd
		28. Castles	P to K Kt 4th
		29. K R to Q sq	K R to Q sq
		30. Q B takes Kt P	K R to K Kt sq
		31. P to K R 4th	R to K Kt 3rd

(After Mr. Morphy had made this move Mr. Lowenthal solicited an adjournment, to which his opponent immediately assented.)

32. R takes Q P	Q R to K Kt sq
33. Kt to Q 7th	R takes B
34. P takes R	R takes P
35. K to R 2nd	Kt to K B 5th
36. B to K B sq	

And very shortly Mr. Morphy surrendered.

CHESS IN PARIS.—MR. MORPHY AND MR. HARRWITZ.

A short match—much too short, in our opinion, to afford a fair test of skill—has been arranged between these formidable combatants; the stakes on the German's side being found by the Paris Cercle des Echecs or by the habitués of the Café de la Régence; and those on Mr. Morphy's part by himself. The conflict is to consist of the best of thirteen games; in other words, the player who first wins seven is to be accounted conqueror. Up to the time when we go to press the score of this extremely interesting contest—by far the most exciting and important of any in which the American has yet been engaged—stands:

Harrwitz	2	Morphy	2
Of these four games Harrwitz won the first two; the latter, which are very brilliant, being scored by the American in his most dashing style. Owing to some difficulty in procuring copies of these games, we are compelled to defer their publication; but, in the meantime, have much pleasure in presenting one <i>partie</i> , not in the match, but a preliminary game contested by these famous masters, while the terms of their match were under discussion by the seconds:—			

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. Q takes Kt	R takes P (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	28. K to B sq	B to Q R 3rd (ch)
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	29. Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	30. Q R to Q 3rd	B takes R
5. K Kt to K 5th	K Kt to K B 3rd	31. P takes B	Q R to K R 7th
6. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	32. Kt to K B 4th	Q R to K R 8th
7. P takes P	K B to Q 3rd		(ch)
8. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K R 4th	33. K to K 2nd	Q R to K R 7th
9. K B to Q Kt 5 (ch)	P to Q B 3rd	34. Kt to K 6th	K R to K Kt 3rd
10. P takes P	Castles	35. R to Q B sq	Q to Q Kt sq
11. P takes P	Q B takes P	36. P to Q Kt 3rd	K R to K Kt 7th
12. Q Kt takes P (ch)	K Kt to Kt 2nd	37. Q Kt takes K B P (ch)	K to Kt sq
13. Q B takes P	Q to Q Kt 3rd	38. K to K 3rd	R to K R 6th (ch)
14. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes K Kt		
15. B takes B	P to K B 3rd		
16. Q B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd		
17. Castles (on K's side)	Q R to Q sq		
18. Q R to Q sq	K to R sq		
19. B takes Q Kt	B takes B		
20. K R to K sq	Q B to his sq		
21. Q to K B 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd		
22. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q 2nd		
23. Q to Q Kt 5th	Q to her sq		
24. P to Q 6th	Kt to K B 4th		
25. B to K B 2nd	K R to K Kt sq		
26. Q to her 3rd	Q R to K Kt 2nd		

(The attack obtained, though tremendous in appearance, hardly warrants such a sacrifice as this.)

MARE VICTUM.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

WHAT means this clamour in the summer air,
These pealing bells, the firing of these guns?
What news is this that runs
Like lightning every where?
And why these shouting multitudes that meet
Beneath our starry flags that wave in every street?
Some mighty deed is done,
Some victory is won!
What victory? No hostile Power, or Powers,
Dare pour their slaves on this free land of ours;
What could they hope to gain beyond their graves?
It must be on the waves:
It must be o'er the race of ocean-kings,
Whose navies plough a furrow round the earth.
The same great Saxon mother gave us birth,
And yet, as brothers will, we fight for little things!
I saw her battle-ships, and saw our own,
Midway between the Old World and the New:
I feared there was some bloody work to do,
And heard, in thought, the sailor-widows' moan!
Triumphant waved their fearless flags; they met,
But not with lighted match or thundering gun;
They meet in peace, and part in peace, and yet
A victory is won!
Unfold the Royal battle-rolls of time,
In every land, a grander cannot be:
So simple, so sublime!
A victory o'er the sea!

What would they think of this, the men of old,
Against whose little world its waters rolled,
Immeasurable, pitiless as Fate,
A Thing to fear and hate?
Age after age they saw it flow, and flow,
Lifting the weeds, and laying bare the sands;
Whence did it come, and whither did it go?
To what far isles, what undiscovered lands?
Who knoweth? None can say, for none have crossed
That unknown sea; no sail has ventured there,
Save what the storms have driven, and those are lost,
And none have come—from where?
Beyond the straits where those great pillars stand
Of Hercules, there is no solid land;
Only the fabled Islands of the Blest,
That slumber somewhere in the golden West;
The Fortunate Isles, where falls no winter snow,
But where the palm-trees wave in endless spring,
And the birds sing,
And balmy west winds blow!
Beyond this bright Elysium all is sea;
A plain of foam that stretches on and on,
Beyond the clouds, beyond the setting sun,
Endless and desolate as Eternity!
At last, from out the wild and stormy north—
Or is it but a dream?—a bark puts forth
Into that unknown sea. It nears me now;
I see its flapping sails, its dragon prow,
Its daring men; I know the arms they bear;
I know those shaggy Jarls with lengths of yellow hair!
They go and come no more.
Still lies the sea as awful as before!
Who shall explore its bounds, if bounds there be?
Who shall make known to Man the secret of the sea?
The Genoese! His little fleet departs,
Steered by the prospering pilot of the wind;
The sailors crowd the stern with troubled hearts,
Watching their homes that slowly drop behind:
His looms before, for by the prow he stands,
And sees in his rapt thoughts the undiscovered lands!
All day they sail; the sun goes down at night
Below the waves, and land is still afar.
The sluggish sailors sleep, but see, his light
As steady as a star!
He pores upon his chart with sleepless eyes,
Till day returns and walks the gloomy skies.
In vain the sullen sailors climb the shrouds,
And strain their eyes upon the giddy mast;
They see the sky, the sun, the anchored clouds—
The only land is passed!
Day follows day; night, night; and sea and sky
Still yawn beyond, and fear to fear succeeds.
At last a knot of weeds goes drifting by,
And then a sea of weeds!
The winds are faint with spice, the skies are bland,
And filled with singing birds, and some alight,
And cheer the sailors with their news of land,
Until they fly at night.
At last they see a light!
The keen-eyed Admiral sees it from his bark,
A little dancing flame that flickers through the dark!
They bed their rusty anchors in the sand,
And all night long they lie before the land,
And watch, and pray for day!
When morning lifts the mist, a league away,
Like some long cloud on Ocean's glittering floor,
It takes the rising sun—a wooded shore,
With many a glassy bay!
The first great footstep in that new-found world
Is his, who plucked it from the greedy main,
And his the earliest kiss, the holiest prayer;
He draws his sword, his standard is unfurled,
And while it lifts its wedded crowns in air
He plants the cross, and gives his world to Heaven and Spain!
His silver furrow faded in the sea,
But thousands followed to the lands he won:
They grew as native to the waves, as free
As sea-birds in the sun!
Their white sails glanced in every bay and stream!
They climbed the hills, they tracked the pathless woods,
And towns and cities o'er the solitudes
Rose, as in a dream!
The happy Worlds exchanged their riches then;
The New sent forth her tributaries to the Old,
In galleons full of gold,
And she repaid with men!
Thus did the grand old sailor wrest the key
From Nature's grasp, ununlocking all the Past,
And thus was won at last
A victory o'er the Sea!

III.
The victory of To-day
Completes what he began,
Along the dark and barren watery way,
And in the Mind of Man!
He did but find a world of land, but we
What worlds of thought in land, and air, and sea!
Beside our ships, whose masts o'ertop the trees
On windy hills, whose hulls are palaces,
His crazy caravels
Were little seashore shells!
His weary months of wandering seem a dream;
For, sped by our broad sails, and flashing wheels,
We shorten the long leagues with sliding keels,
And turn the months to days, and make the sea a stream!
The worlds are nearer now, but still too far;
They must be nearer still! To Saxon men,
Who dare to think, and use the tongue or pen,
What can be long a bar?
We rob the Lightning of its deadly fires,
And make it bear our words along the wires
That run from land to land. Why should we be
Divided by the Sea?
It shall no longer be! A chain shall run
Below its stormy waves, and bind the worlds in one!
Across the under-world of rocks and sands,
Across the buried lands;
Through wastes of seaweed, tangled in their slime;
Through forests, vaster than the land has known;
And over chasms where Earthquakes were o'erthrown
Before the Birth of Time!
"Tis done!
The Worlds are One!
And lo! the chain that binds them binds the Race
That dwells on either shore;
By Space and Time no more
Divided, for to-day there is no Time or Space!
We speak—the Lightnings flee,
Flashing the Thoughts of Man across the Conquered Sea!

IV.
Ring, jubilant bells! ring out a merry chime,
From every tower and steeple in the land;
Triumphant music for the march of Time,
The better days at hand!

And you, ye cannon, through your iron lips,
That guard the dubious peace of warlike Powers,
Thunder abroad this victory of ours,
From all your forts and ships!
We need your noisy voices to proclaim
The Nation's joy to-day from shore to shore;
The grim protection of your deathful flame
We hope to need no more;
For, save our English brothers, who dare be
Our foes, or rivals, on the land or sea?
Nor dare we fight again, as in the Past;
For now that We are One, contention ends;
We are, We must be friends:
This victory is the last!

New York, August 22nd, 1858.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

THIS elegant cup was executed by Messrs. Garrard and Co., of Bruton-street. It is in the Elizabethan style, and is surmounted by a group, representing the forcible abduction by Castor and Pollux of Talaira and Phoebe, the daughters of Leucippus, brother to Tyndarus, King of Sparta. The abduction is thus described in "Lempriere":—"Castor and Pollux, twin brothers, were invited to a feast, when Lynceus and Idas were going to celebrate their marriage with Phoebe and Talaira, the daughters of Leucippus, who was brother to Tyndarus. Their behaviour after this invitation was cruel. They became enamoured of the two women whose nuptials they were to celebrate, and resolved to carry them away and marry them. This violent step provoked Lynceus and Idas. A battle ensued, and Castor killed Lynceus, and was killed by Idas—Pollux revenging the death of his brother by killing Idas."

MR. STAUNTON'S EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE.—(To the Editor.)—The letters that have recently appeared in your columns respecting a suggested new reading, by Mr. Staunton, in "Henry V.," act iii. s. 5—

And, for achievement, offers us his ransom—

are gratifying in so far as they show the interest which, spite of double columns and dubious woodcuts, scholars and students are beginning to take in the most original edition that has appeared since the days of Stevens and Malone. Enough, perhaps, has been said about the word in question, which is not "foisted into the text," as feared by one of your correspondents, but, with the usual scrupulosity of the editor, merely suggested in a foot-note. It should, however, be recollected that in other passages of the old editions for is notoriously printed for fore, just as but and not, or and as, were continually confounded by the printers of that dreadful folio of 1623. It is surprising, however, that some of the really valuable contributions of the editor have not attracted more attention. Two of these I will, with your permission, briefly touch upon. In the "Second Part of Henry IV.," act iv. s. 4, Prince Humfrey says—

The people fear me [i. e. make me afraid], for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly birds of nature &c.

With all deference to those learned pundits who clamour for a Shakspeare without notes, I would ask them, What does this speech mean? All previous editors—Theobald the plover, Hamner the acute, Warburton the learned, Capell the sensible—not to mention Stevens, Malone, and their successors, had quietly passed it over. Mr. Staunton, in a note replete with interest, shows that the unfather'd heirs whom the people observed (i. e., revered) "were certain so-called prophets who pretended to have been conceived by miracle, like Merlin;" and he points out that this explanation serves to illumine what has hitherto proved a hopeless *cours* with the commentators, the line, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor,"

You orphan heirs of fixed destiny.

But in the part last published, for this present month of September, appears an emendation surpassing, in my opinion, all that has ever been done by critics and commentators, and this is saying a good deal. The play is "Timon of Athens." In act v., scene 4, the Soldier enters, seeking Timon, and makes the following speech:—

By all description, this should be the place.
Who's here? Speak, ho! No answer? What is this?
Timon is dead, who hath outstretch'd his span:
Some beast read this; there does not live a man.
Dead, sure, and this his grave.

Something being evidently wrong here, Warburton altered the fourth line to "Some beast read this;" and down to this year, 1858—which includes the recent editions of Mr. Dyce and Mr. Collier—this absurd lection, making a common soldier as misanthropical as Timon himself, has held its place as Shakspeare's text, destructive of his language, and a libel on his characterisation. Mr. Staunton, adhering exactly to the original, shows, by his mode of printing the speech, how all the misconception has arisen:—

By all description, this should be the place.
Who's here? Speak, ho! No answer? What is this?
[Reads] TIMON IS DEAD! who hath outstretch'd his span—
Some beast—read this: there does not live a man.
Dead, sure, and this his grave.

* That is, whoever hath, &c.

For the happy note appended to this restoration I refer your readers to the work itself. I would not be thought an indiscriminate eulogist of Mr. Staunton; many of his conclusions I differ from, and some of his suggestions are doubtless controversial; occasionally, also, there appear marks of haste and indecision; but no one, I think, can study the edition as a whole, without admitting its great value in still further rescuing our national poet from the merciless clutches of ignorant printers, and (must it be said?) of still more ignorant commentators.—STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

[We have received several communications, for which we cannot afford space, respecting the suggested emendation by Mr. Staunton in the line "And for achievement," &c.]

PORTRAIT OF THE MAYOR OF LEEDS.—We omitted to notice last week that we were indebted to Mr. Braithwaite, of Briggate, Leeds, for the excellent photograph from which our portrait of Sir Peter Fairbairn was taken.

LARGE TULIP-TREE.—In the gardens of Captain Mackinnon, R.N., at Ormley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey, there is a tulip-tree which measures fifteen feet seven inches in girth, at the distance of three feet from the ground.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Sir E. Lytton has made arrangements for opening a bank at Vancouver's Island, and ultimately in British Columbia. He has also suggested a plan for uniting a fortnightly postal communication to New Zealand and South Australia, via Panama, with a postal service by the same route to Vancouver. Mr. Brew, of the Irish constabulary, who served with great distinction in the Crimea, has been appointed to organise a constabulary police in British Columbia. Two chaplains are sent to the colony by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

ELECTRICITY IN TOOTH EXTRACTING.—A correspondent of a contemporary says:—"The application of electricity for producing anaesthesia in toothdrawing is a recent discovery of Brother Jonathan, and appears to be creating a considerable sensation on the other side of the Atlantic. Should it prove all that is said of it, it will indeed be a boon, and from my own experience I must confess it promises well. The letter of your Chester correspondent will probably induce a desire in many of your readers to try the experiment; but the *modus operandi* being omitted, it may not be readily understood in what manner the current is to be applied. The apparatus for the purpose is extremely simple, and consists principally of the common electro-magnetic machine used in medical electricity, a single cell, and a pair of plates constituting a Smee's battery, and a small electro-magnetic coil with a bundle of wires for graduating the strength of the current. One end of the thin wire conveying the secondary current is attached to the handle of the forceps, and the other end of it to a metallic handle to be placed in the hand of the patient. The instrument touching the tooth completes the circuit, and the current passes instantaneously. The wire attached to the forceps should be made to pass through an interrupting footboard, so that the continuity of the wire may be made or broken in an instant by a movement of the right foot of the operator. The advantage of this arrangement is that it allows the instrument to be placed in the mouth without risk of producing a shock in coming in contact with the lips, cheeks, or the tongue, which would interfere with the quiet of the patient. A hole drilled in the end of the left handle of the forceps, and the end of the wire tapered to fit rather tightly, allows the substitution of one pair of forceps for another with scarcely a moment's delay. The importance of this subject is so great that numbers will doubtless have recourse to it, so that we may soon expect its real merits to be fully ascertained. Any kind of electro-magnetic battery will answer that will produce a smart vibratory motion in the hands and arms. The patient grasps in one hand a hollow metallic handle attached to one of the poles of the battery; the other pole is attached to the extracting instrument by means of thin copper wire, which can be twisted and untwisted *instantly*; and, by wearing a nicely-fitting silk glove, the operator is perfectly insulated. Experience shows that the current should not be applied to a tooth with an abscess at the root, to a loose tooth, or to fangs imbedded in spongy gums, as the pain in such cases appears to be increased. When the sides of a tooth are decayed nearly or quite to the gum, the tooth and surrounding parts should be rendered as dry as possible by means of French bibulous paper; fangs, when the gums are not spongy, may be extracted with the forceps after being treated in the same manner."

In a paragraph copied from the daily papers, which appeared in this Journal last week, it was stated that the Blue Coat boys were incommode by their yellow petticoats in their drilling exercises on Wednesday week. This, it appears, was an error. We are informed that the scholars discontinue wearing these petticoats on the first week in May, and do not resume them until the third week in October.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS,
at a singularly low Price.
A Simple Check, in all the fashionable colours; the material is cashmere, with rich dupece side trimming in French Blue, Nut Brown, Violet, Black, and the New Green, edged with velvet.
The skirt is lined throughout, the material for the bodice included, price 12s. 9d. If with our new-shaped jacket, made and elaborately trimmed with velvet, 2s. 9d. extra.
Scarfs, trimmed with velvet, and Ribbon Bow behind to match, 2s. 10d.

Drawings and Patterns post-free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

NEW WATERPROOF SEASIDE CLOAK,
Trimmed with the new French Plaiding.
Price 9s. 9d.
In a superior Tweed, 15s. 9d.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA-AND-HALF VELVET
MANTLE.
A splendid Velvet, quilted with Satin throughout, worth 3½ guineas. The most exquisite Mantle ever imported, 4 guineas.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.
The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced is trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d.
The usual shapes, from 5s. 6d.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,
a very pretty Shape, just from Paris.
For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET.
Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.
Drawings of all Jacks with forwarded post-free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.,
Plain, flounced, and double Skirt, with Jacket complete, Colour warranted fast.
A fresh arrival from Paris every Tuesday.
Another large lot of very superior goods made up with Jacket complete, 9s. 9d.; usually sold at a guinea before made.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Name of Pan, with the new detachable needle. Price 1s. 9d., by post 13 stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 8s. 2d.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH CAMBRIC MORNING DRESSES,
4s. 9d.
Neat, chaste patterns; new, for autumn wear; made with a very pretty Jacket. A fresh importation from Paris every Wednesday. For country orders, length of skirt and round the shoulders required.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE AND BUFF MARCELLA JACKET.
India Lawn Jackets.—The remaining Stock of this Season's goods clearing out at a very low price.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA AND HALF VELVET
JACKET.
An exceedingly rich velvet.
The shape worn by the Empress Eugenie.
Style, economy, comfort, and durability.
The most becoming Jacket ever produced.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LAST TEN DAYS' SALE OF SILKS!!
Further Reduction in Prices.
BEECH and BERRALL, the BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W., are now offering, previous to ANTIQUE STOCK-TAKING,
415 Foreign Flounced Silk Robes, Flouncings, and Robes à Quille 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.;
980 elegant and useful Dresses, in Striped, Checked, Broché, Quille &c., 18s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 35s. 6d.
Patterns for inspection postage-free.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.
JAMES SPENCE & CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard, are now showing a fresh delivery of SILKS, as follows:—
No. 1. Black Dupece, 1s. 9d., per yard.
No. 2. Rich Spitalfields Black Glaces, wide width, very bright and stout, 2s. 6d. per yard.
No. 3. Coloured and Black Moiré Antiques, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 11d. per yard.
No. 4. 2000 Yards Rich Checked and Cross-over Stripes, in all the New Autumn Colours, 25s. 6d. the Dress, wide width.
No. 5. The New Two-Flounced Robe, in Black and all Colours, 52s. 6d., usual price 73s. 6d.
Special attention is requested to the Black Bayadère Flounced Skirts at 22 1/2s. 6d., including Bodice.
Observe the address, SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.
N.B. Patterns sent post-free on application.

MOURNING ORDERS.
Family Mourning at moderate charges.
SKIRTS, trimmed deeply with crapes, from 3s. 6d. upwards to the richest quality, with MANTLES and BONNETS to match. Families would effect a great saving by sending their orders direct to this warehouse. Mourning of every description kept ready made, and dispatched Free to any part of Town or Country at a moment's notice.
DRESSMAKING at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed.
At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London (patterns free).

BLACK SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
PETER ROBINSON has now a large lot of very superior makes, which he is enabled to sell at 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., to three guineas, up to the richest quality.
Also, SILK SKIRTS, handsomely trimmed with crapes, from 2½ guineas to 10.
Address, Peter Robinson, Family Mourning Warehouse 103, Oxford-street, London.

LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS, of Scotch
Waterproof Tweed, in all the heathers and plain colours, for travelling and seaside wear. A large variety of guinea cloaks. Patterns free.—By appointment to the Queen. Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouses, 119 and 127, Regent-street (four doors from Vigo-street).

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU.
HAYWARDS, Lacemakers to the Royal Family, 81, OXFORD-STREET (opposite the Pantheon), London, W.
Flouncings, Bridal Gowns and Suits in Brussels, Honiton, Point d'Angeterre, Swiss, and other Laces.
Bridemaids' MANTLES.
Mouchoirs, Embroidered Petticoats.
Black real and Imitation Lace Flouncings of superior quality and design.
The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully solicited to examine the present magnificent Stock.
From their long-established connection with the most eminent Foreign and British manufacturers, and exclusive attention to this branch of business, Messrs. HAYWARDS are enabled to offer the greatest variety of fashionable novelty at the lowest prices, saving to purchasers all intermediate profit.
81, OXFORD-STREET (OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON).

JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!
The most beautiful to be procured at any price.
VERY BEST QUALITY, 1s. 6d. per pair.
In every size and colour, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, and sold only by RUMBLE and HAYWARD, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.
N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

SILKS, Rich, Striped, Plain, and Checked
Glaces, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also Patterns and Prices of Household Linens of the best fabrics. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of 50 years.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED
CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and can be sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free.—BAKER and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.—Ladies are respectfully invited to send for patterns for comparison.—NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY, 105, Fleet-street, foot of Ludgate-hill, and West-end Branch, 130, New Bond-street, corner of Grosvenor-street. The present state of the linen market affords an excellent opportunity for families about to purchase. Observe, price lists and samples post-free.

KING and CO., SILKMERCEURS, &c., 243,
Regent-street, and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, beg to announce that, during the late dull season, they have purchased (for cash) many thousand pounds' worth of NEW AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, which they now intend selling at half price.

SILK and MOHAIR AUTUMN FABRICS
At KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Checked and Striped Silks, Mohair, 3s. 11d. the Full Dress.
Double Skirts, 6s. 6d.
Flounced Robes, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS at HALF-PRICE.
Patterns sent post-free.
KING and CO. have made arrangements to supply Black Silks of every description; Paramattas, Crapes, Alpaca, and every article requisite for Mourning Attire, at Half the usual Prices, at Half the usual Prices.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.
Striped and Checked Silks, 21s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Shepherd's Plaid Silks, 21s. 6d.
Gros L'Afrique, 21s. 6d.
Gros Royals, 21s. 6d.
Broadened Point de Soies, 21s. 6d.
Three-flounced Silks, 22s. 6d.
Two-flounced Silks, 22s. 6d.
Velvet-flounced Silks, 22s. 6d.
Moiré Antiques, 22s. 6d.
And Lyons Silk Velvets, 22s. 6d. per yard.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

FASHIONABLE AUTUMN DRESS,
of Cashmere Check, lined throughout, with rich Dupece, side trimming in all colours, edged with Velvet, and material for Bodice, 12s. 9d.
Made up with our New Self-expanding Jacket, the Dress complete, 12s. 9d.
Scarfs to match, 2s. 6d. extra.
Post-office Orders payable to WILLIAM BOYCE, The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED
DRESS, with SCARF.
This fashionable dress, made up in all colours, lined and richly trimmed with velvet, with material for bodice, price 12s. 9d.; with our new Paris Jacket, made and trimmed to correspond, 12s. 6d. the Dress complete.
If with Scarf to match, 2s. 6d. extra.
Drawing and Patterns post-free.
For country orders, size round the shoulders and waist, with the length of skirt.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FAMILY MOURNING.—The best Makes of Paramattas, Bariges, Silks, Alpaca, Cobourg, and Princetta Cloths; best Patent Crapes, Mantles, and Jackets; Mullins and Cambrics. Skirts on hand, or made to order in six hours. Patterns, with Prices, post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED WITH CHRISTIAN NAMES, by post 13 stamps; in Colours, 20 stamps.
Hemmed stitched Cambric, 13 stamps; extra fine, 20 stamps.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

MANTLES and JACKETS from PARIS.
Rich VELVET MANTLES, lined and quilted throughout, 42s.; ditto, extra quality, trimmed with rich crochet fringe, 3½ guineas; black, brown, and coloured cloth Jackets, perfectly new shape, to expand and fit the figure, 12s. 11d., 12s. 9d., and 12s. 6d.; the Scarborough Tweed Cloak, for the seaside and tourist, 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. Drawings post-free.—THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS,
Trimmed and Furnished.
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS
Trimmed and furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive lists, with prices, sent free by post.

COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,
which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent home free of carriage.
Descriptive lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.
Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,
2½ Guineas.
Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS,
Chamois Leather, with black feet.
53, Baker-street.
W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE
GIRLS, at 2½ Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 5s. to 8 Guineas.
W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

BABY LINEN.—MRS. PHILPS'S,
noted for its superior taste, quality, and exquisite needlework, in COMPLETE SETS, from TEN GUINEAS each, or any article singly as required.
LADIES MAKING THEIR OWN BABY LINEN, and pur having one of each to make by, and the materials, which may be had by the yard, are supplied with CORRECT PAPER PATTERNS of the articles they select, free of cost.
PHILPS and SON, 317, Regent-street, W. (near the Polytechnic).

EAST INDIA OUTFITS.—MRS. PHILPS'S,
of the most elegant description and moderate in cost.
PHILPS and SON, 317, Regent-street, W.
(Fourth house above the Royal Polytechnic Institution.)

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.—MRS. PHILPS'S,
prepared from the newest and most approved designs, from TWENTY GUINEAS each.
PHILPS and SON, 317, Regent-street, W. (near the Polytechnic).

VALENCIENNES LACES, improved makes,
2d., 4d., and 6d. per yard. Insertions, 2d. and 4d. These laces are not to be distinguished from real. Patterns free by post.
A. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street, Quadrant.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCES, very rich
patterns, all needle run, eighteen inches wide, 4s. 10d. per yard; twelve inches wide, 2s. 6d. Patterns free by post.
A. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street.

LACE BREAKFAST COIFFURES, tastily
trimmed with French Sarsnet Ribbons, 5s. 6d. each, or 6s. 6d. each. Sent free by post.—Mrs. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES at COMPTON
HOUSE.
NEW SMALL PATTERN SILKS,
2s. 3d. to 2s. 11½d. yard.

ROB ROY and SHEPHERD PLAID SILKS,
with no admixture of cotton, 3½s. 6d. the Dress.

TWO and THREE FLOUNCED SILKS,
2½ Guineas.

MOIRÉ ANTIQUES in BLACK and COLOURS,
the richest qualities, 4½ Guineas (usual price 6½ Guineas).

FRENCH MERINOS.
The prices lower than ever known before.

NEW MANTLES and SHAWLS.
All the latest designs from Paris.
500 Cloth Jackets, 6s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.

WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
12s. to 21s.

LINSEY WOOLSEY ROBES and
Robes à la 12s. 6d.
Patterns sent free to all parts of the world.
SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street.

EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS and QUILTS.
W. H. BATSON respectfully invites Ladies to inspect their New Stock of EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, Petticoats, and Imperial Coverlets.—1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

TO LADIES.—ELEGANT BONNETS, from
10s. 6d. The latest Novelties in Millinery from Paris. Infants' and Children's Felt Hats, for the Autumn, in all the new shapes. Ladies' Riding Hats, &c. The City Hat Warehouse, W. SIMMONS, 33, King William-street, London-bridge.

SHOOTING, LOUNGING, or TRAVELLING.
Garments adapted for the above purposes may be viewed in great variety, each being suitable for what is required, and very moderate in cost.—H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers and Paletot Patentees, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; and 23, Cornhill.

FOR YOUTH A NEW DEPARTMENT IS ASSIGNED.
NICOLL'S CAPE SUIT has been recently introduced by H. J. and D. Nicoll, and is made in various materials. All retain with customary usefulness an unusual degree of novelty, together with moderate prices. The Havelock is an Overcoat particularly well adapted for Young Gentlemen. The Kilt and Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be had here complete.
H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

FOR LADIES.
NICOLL'S Patented HIGHLAND CLOAK
will be found to afford great comfort, either for Excursions or Morning Wear. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roqueleira, but with a capacious hood. It measures sixteen yards round the outer edge, and falls in graceful folds from the shoulders to the feet. It is composed of the finest neutral-coloured material used for Ladies' riding-habits, at three guineas, and is well adapted to repel dust or a shower of rain. The price is half-a-guinea less than the riding-habit. To obtain the latter, the body of a close-fitting dress should be forwarded; but the Highland Cloak can be at once sent to any part of the globe. Female attendants may be seen for Riding-habits and Paletots, Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, &c., at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT
has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original patent, that is to say, it avoids giving the wearer an out-of-date appearance, so that professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon, and in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, well known to secure a more graceful outline, as well as to effect a great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly-stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. Great exertions are being made to supply Messrs. Nicoll's agents throughout the country and the colonies with an assortment of this new garment simultaneously with the display in London; but it is necessary to inform the public that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected.—If the garment is dark-coloured the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red silk letters. Each paletot is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; and 23, Cornhill.

PROVIDE FOR A RAINY DAY.—BERDOE'S
UNIVERSAL CAPES are impervious to rain, yet ventilating, and are adapted for general use at all times. Their extensive sale is their best recommendation.—Walter Berdoe, 56, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (N.B. North side).

SHIRTS.—NON-REGISTERED.
E. LODGE and CO., 15 and 16, STRAND.
SIX for 30s., 33s., 36s., and 42s.
Combining perfection of fit and quality.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED
CORAZZA SHIRTS, 3½s. 6d. and 42s. the half-dozen. Important improvements having been made in these celebrated shirts, gentlemen are respectfully solicited to suspend their orders until they have seen them. For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival. Book of 80 Illustrations and detailed particulars gratis and post-free.—RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirtmakers, 59, Saint Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.—Established 60 years.

SPORTING SHIRTS, by RODGERS.
New and extraordinary designs, in all colours, including Horses, Dogs, Foxes, Birds, &c. Also a choice of more than 100 new and fashionable coloured shirtings, in neat and gentlemanly patterns.—RODGERS and CO., Improved Shirtmakers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C.—Patterns for selection and book of 80 Illustrations post-free for two stamps.

LADIES' First-Class Elastic BOOTS at Moderate
Prices.—Paris Kid Elastic Boots—Single Soles, Military Heels, 14s. 6d.; Double Soles, 15s. 6d.; Treble Soles, 17s. 6d.; Elastic House Boots, 6s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. Illustrated Price Catalogue free by post.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL 192, Oxford-street.

MYRTLE GREEN, Napoleon Blue, and Brown
SILK UNBELLAS; also, Improved Alpaca.—Mr. CHEEK respectfully submits the largest and best assortment in London. Noted for Carriage Unbrellas. Catalogue gratis.—132c, Oxford-street, W.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for
AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 219 and 220, Strand (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Bows, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES,
Regimentals, &c. for Exportation. Highest cash price given. N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their residences by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 64, Marylebone-lane; or 484, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W. Parcels sent, Post-office orders remitted same day.—N.B. Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, Old Lace, Coins, &c. Bought and Sold.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uni-
forms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1850.

WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S
LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regimentals, and Miscellaneous Property. The highest price in cash. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on by addressing a letter to Mr. or Mrs. LAMY, 251, Strand (opposite Twining's Bank), or 341, New Waterloo-bridge. Parcels from the country, a Post-office order remitted. Established 65 years.

TO NERVOUS and RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS
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LING BAGS.—112, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, London. Brasses, vases, pearl and ivory work, medallion manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes, and work tables, inkstands fans; the largest stock in England of paper music elegancies, writing desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagettes, baggammans, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the work and dressing tables—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor straps, brushes, &c., for which Mr. Mech's establishments have been so long famed.

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Bags.—Empty Travelling-bags—Bags for Books, Papers, &c.—Ladies' Reticule-bags—Ladies' Work-bags—Courier-bags, &c.
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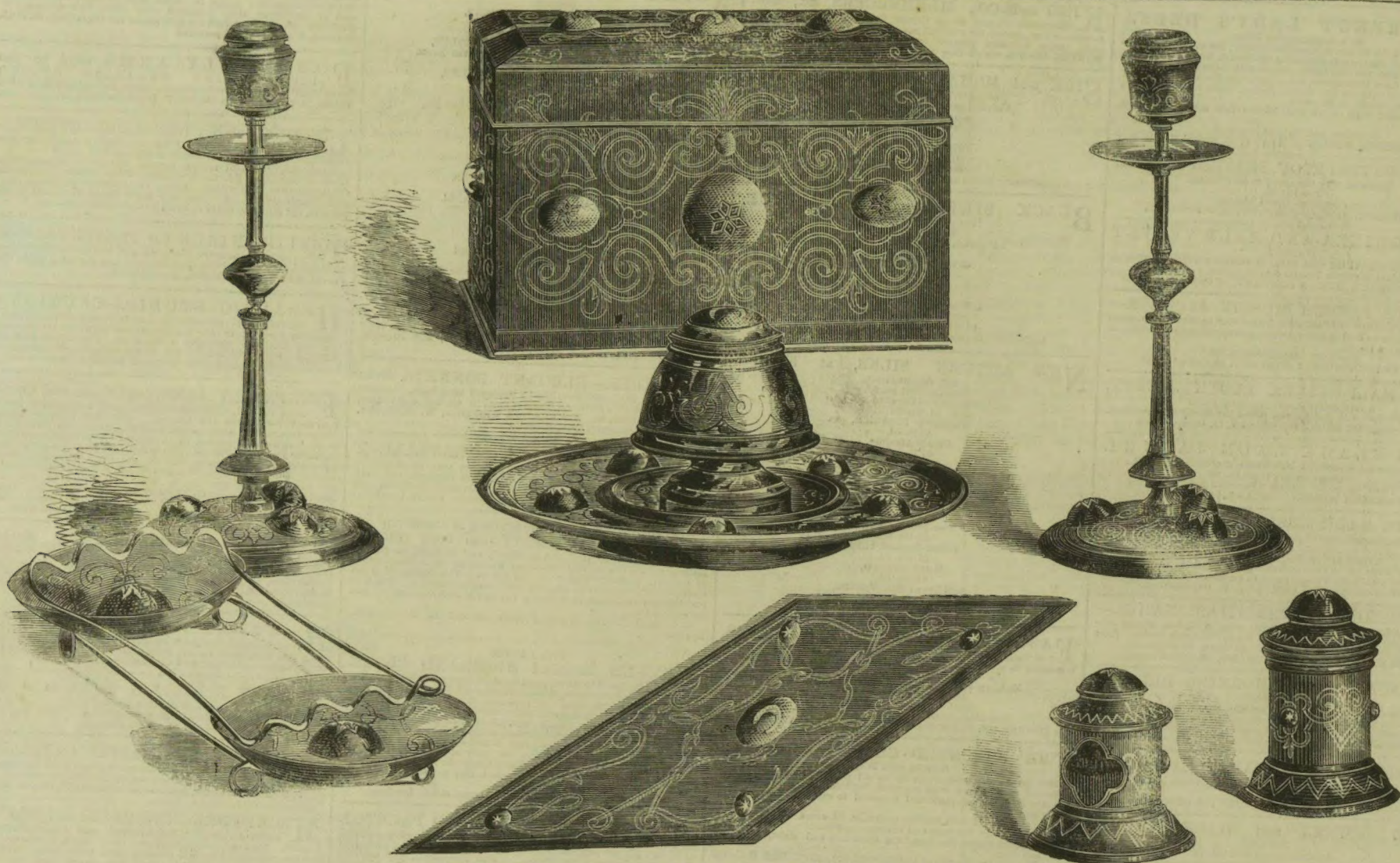
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NEWS.—Subscribers and Purchasers can have their VOLUMES BOUND in the appropriate Covers, with Gilt Edges, at 5s. per



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.—ORMOLU WRITING TABLE SUITE FOR HER MAJESTY.

THE DAVIS TESTIMONIAL.

A FEW weeks ago the tazza, engraved herewith, was presented to Mr. Charles Davis, of her Majesty's staghounds. The Earl of Bessborough, Mr. Bowen May (the honorary secretary), Mr. Fores (the treasurer), and the other members of the working committee assembled at the house of the worthy huntsman, and, after inspecting the hounds, sat down to an elegant champagne luncheon. In the centre of the table was placed the elegant and appropriate gift. The Earl of Bessborough, in presenting the testimonial on behalf of the subscribers to the worthy host, said that he felt honoured by being selected for the pleasing task. His Lordship stated that he believed, with the exception of Lord Maryborough, he had been officially connected with Mr. Davis longer than any Master: he was, therefore, well able to speak to his worth. He added that any man might be a sportsman, but few could be a huntsman; and to fulfil the duties as huntsman of her Majesty's hounds was a task that not one in a thousand could efficiently perform; but the present huntsman had carried out each duty with satisfaction to all; and that he long might continue to do so in his present health and spirits was his sincere wish. His Lordship closed his appropriate remarks by paying

a high compliment to Messrs. Garrard for their skill and taste in the design and manufacture of the testimonial.

Mr. Davis returned thanks in a humorous and clever speech.

Mr. Bowen May proposed the health of the Earl of Bessborough, and thanked him, in the name of himself and the other members of the committee, for the assistance he had from time to time rendered to the working committee, and the readiness with which his Lordship remained in London to be present on the occasion. He concluded by stating that the committee had found their task so pleasing to their feelings that they almost regretted it was brought to a close.

Mr. Davis proposed the health of the farmers, and paid a high compliment to them, adding that without their aid there would be no hunting; that he knew every farmer within a radius of twenty miles, and that he had always been well and kindly received by all; and was delighted to see the prosperity of the land demonstrated by the success of the farmers.

The company returned to town after enjoying a most satisfactory day.

The testimonial was modelled by Mr. Cotterill. It is mounted on an ebony plinth, with the following inscription on one side, engraved on a silver plate:—"Presented to Mr. Charles Davis, huntsman of her Majesty's staghounds, as a mark of esteem of his high qualifications as a sportsman, his gentlemanly bearing in the hunting-field, and his long and efficient services. August, 1853." On the other side are engraved the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who formed the committee.

SIAMESE STATE SEAL.

THIS curious piece of workmanship has just been executed by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, by command of his Imperial Majesty the First King of Siam. The stone is a large block of cornelian, especially brought over by the Siamese Ambassadors. On one side is engraved, in relief, the words:—"Hæc sunt vera regia dicta supremi regis Siam et regionum Athibalam." On the other side is beautifully engraved in high relief a very curious and intricate engraving, symbolic of Eastern life. This is mounted in a richly-chased gold handle, set with numerous diamonds and carbuncles, the whole forming an elaborate and costly piece of workmanship.

WRITING-TABLE SUITE FOR HER MAJESTY AT LEEDS.

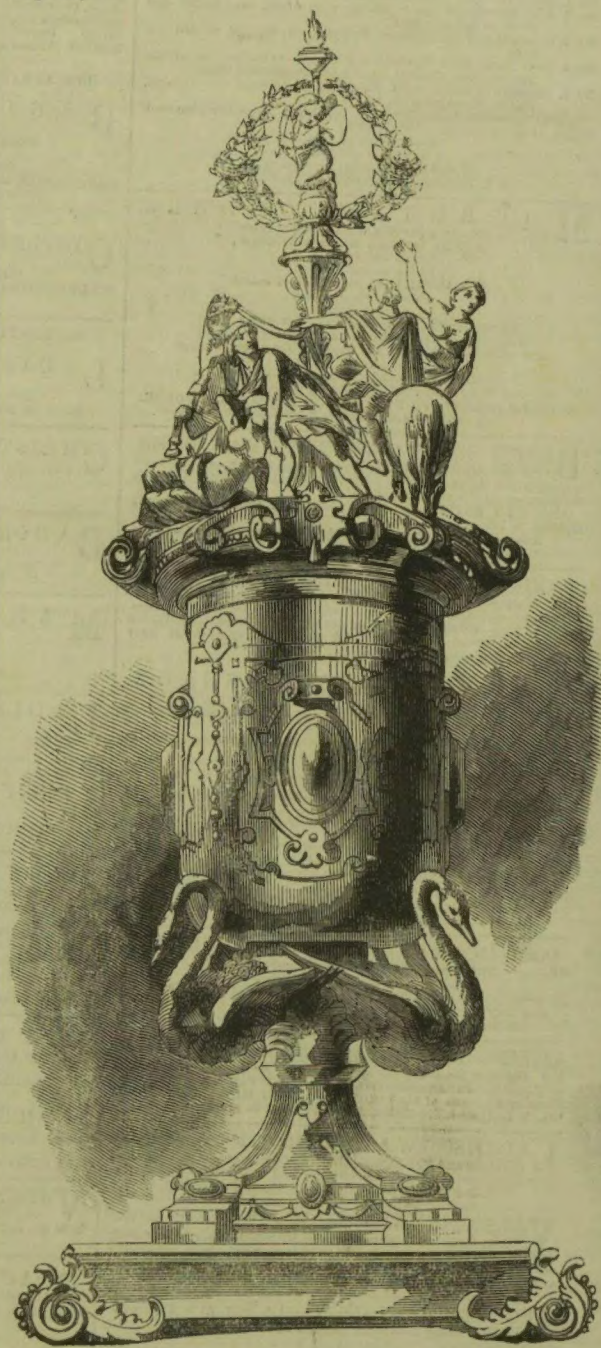
ON the occasion of the Queen's late visit to Leeds a writing-table, tastefully fitted up with all the articles requisite for writing, formed a striking object in the reception-room appropriated to the use of her Majesty. The order for this writing-table suite was intrusted by the Mayor to Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., ormolu makers to the Queen. Each article is composed of ormolu, classically engraved, set with transparent blue enamel bosses, each being inlaid either with a gold star or horseshoe, the blue forming a tasteful contrast with the gold. The entire suite is remarkable for its chaste simplicity.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. DAVIS OF HER MAJESTY'S STAGHOUNDS.



SEAL OF THE FIRST KING OF SIAM



THE DONCASTER CUP.—SEE PAGE 272